Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 157 No. 7 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | February 13, 1950

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 157 No. 7 — 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. — February 13, 1950

Positive List Revision Deletes Chemical Items

The removal of a number of coaltar products, chemical specialties, industrial chemicals and pigments from the positive list of export control was announced February 9 by the Office of International Trade. The action was effective immediately. The following are the products removed from the list:—

	Census Schedule B number
Coaltar products:	
Coaltar acids, crude and intermediate:	
Cresylic acid and cresols (natural and synthetic)	802409
Other phenol derivatives[1]	802490
Coaltar intermediates, except coaltar acids:	
Betanaphthol and betanaphthol flakes	802530
Aminophenol, except para type[2]	802590
Arochlors	802590
Cyclohexanol	802590
Cyclohexanone	802590
Diphenyl	802590
Metacresol	802590
Metatolylenediamine (include all products by whatever trade name known)	802590
Other phenol derivatives[3]	802590
Orthotoluidine	802590
Paranitrotoluene	802590
Paraphenetidin	802590
Paraphenylphenol	802590
Paratertiaryamylphenol (pentaphen)	802590
Tetramethyl-o-phenylenediamine hydrochloride	802590
Triphenyl phosphate	802590
Photographic chemicals of coaltar origin except hydroquinone[4]	806930
Chemical specialties:	
Plastic and resin materials:	
Synthetic gums and resins in all unfinished forms:	
Alkyd resins:	
Phthalic anhydride type	825310
Other alkyd resins	825390
Tar-acid resins:	
Phenol-formaldehyde:	
Molding and casting resins	825510
For other uses	825520
Chemical specialty compounds, n.e.s.:	
Silica gel	829990
Mixtures of diphenyl and diphenyl oxide (Dowtherm)	829990
Industrial chemicals (exclusive of medicinal chemicals, USP and NF):	
Acids and anhydrides:	
Other organic acids and anhydrides:	
Naphthenic acid	830300
Inorganic:	
Inorganic acids and anhydrides, n.e.s.:	
Phosphoric anhydride	830980
Alcohols:	
Alcohols, n.e.s. (glycols included):	
Allyl alcohol	831500
Octyl alcohol	831500
Camphor, natural and synthetic	832920
Methylethyl ketone	832960
Organic chemicals not of coaltar origin, n.e.s.:	
Allyl chloride	832990
Cellosolve acetate	832990
Dimethylamine	832990
Ethylenechlorohydrin	832990
Ethylenediamine	832990
Methyl cellosolve	832990
Normal amyl sebacate	832990
Propyl cellosolve	832990
Sodium iodide	834600
Gases, compressed, liquefied, and solidified, except liquefied petroleum gases:	
Gases as specified:	
Ethylene	839500
Other industrial chemicals:	
Barium peroxide	839900
Battery oxide	839900
Cupric oxide	839900
Phosphorus sulphide	839900
Titanium hydride powder	839900
Pigments, paints, and varnishes:	
Chemical pigments:	
Lampblack	841900
Red lead, dry	842400
Litharge	842500

[1] In the category, "Coaltar acids, crude and intermediate" only phenol or carbolic acid, schedule B No. 802300, and picric acid, schedule B No. 802490, remain on the positive list.

[2] Aminophenol, para type only remains on the positive list.

[3] In the category, "Coaltar intermediates, except coaltar acids" the only phenol derivatives remaining on the positive list are aminophenol para type only, and dinitrophenol, schedule B No. 802590.

[4] Hydroquinone, schedule B No. 806930 remains on the positive list. The commodity appears under the sub-heading "photographic chemicals of coaltar origin."

Phosphate Leases Sold

The bureau of land management of the Department of the Interior sold leases on three units of phosphate lands totaling 4,088 acres in Fremont County, Wyo., to a group of four residents of Dallas, Tex., under bids opened February 8.

The bid of $2.10 by the four Dallas men was the only bid received by the bureau on any of the ten units of land offered for phosphate development. The bidders were S. A. Winfrey, George M. Stuart, C. Andrade III, and R. D. Hughes, all of 1321 National City building, Dallas.

Tidelands Bill Voted

A subcommittee of the house judiciary committee last week approved a new tidelands bill that would vest control over the tidelands in the states. The bill (H.R. 5991) will be considered at a later date by the full judiciary committee for report to the house.

The new bill vests control in the states over submerged lands up to three miles from shore except in the case of Texas, where control extends to three leagues, or ten and a half miles.

Sulphate Wood Rosin Standard Proposed

Notice was given last week by the Department of Agriculture of intentions to establish a new standard for a kind of rosin, tentatively designated as sulphate wood rosin, obtained as an amorphous, transparent, vitreous residue of resin acids by the distillation of tall oil and having properties and appearance similar to gum rosin or wood rosin.

Oral hearing on the proposed new standard will be held at 10 a.m. on May 9, in room 3709 of the south building, Department of Agriculture, Washington. Additional information concerning the proposed new standard can be obtained from the chief of the naval stores division, Production and Marketing Administration.

FTC Right to Require Business Reports Upheld

The Federal Trade Commission last week was upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in its right to compel business firms to file special reports showing how they are complying with the commission's orders. The ruling was handed down in an action brought by the commission against the Morton Salt Company and the International Salt Company.

The salt industry has been under a commission order since 1941 not to participate in a conspiracy to fix prices and control production of salt. In 1947, the commission called upon the industry to file reports showing the manner in which it was complying with the order, but International and Morton contested the commission's right to the information.

Both the district and circuit courts upheld the salt companies in their argument that since the commission's order had been approved by a circuit court, the order then became the order of the court and it was up to the court to enforce it, not the commission. Justice Robert Jackson, who wrote the unanimous Supreme Court decision, ruled however, that jurisdiction still rested with the commission.

He added, however, that, in upholding the commission's authority to require special reports, "we are not to be understood as holding such commission orders exempt from judicial examination or as extending a license to exact as reports what would not reasonably be comprehended within that term as used by congress in the context of the Federal Trade Commission act."

Health Information Foundation Organized in Drug Industry

To collect, develop, and disseminate factual information for the public on available and potential facilities for the improvement and better distribution of health services, the drug, pharmaceutical, and allied industries have organized the Health Information Foundation. Completion of this task, which had been under way for almost a year, was announced at conferences with the trade and public press in New York February 2. The news was given out by John G. Searle, chairman of the board of the organization, and William H. P. Blandy, who is its president. Chairman Searle is president of G. D. Searle & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Chicago. President Blandy was in the United States Navy forty years prior to his resignation February 1 with the rank of admiral. He was commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet and had been in command of the army-navy task force in the Bikini atomic bomb experiment.

Purposes of the Foundation

The purposes of the Health Information Foundation, as stated in its charter, are as follows:—

1. To stimulate greater public interest in the progress that has been made by medical science to encourage still greater gains; and to assure increased availability of medical services throughout the broadly expanding field of medical care, with no sacrifice of quality.

2. To cooperate with all groups concerned with medical care in determining the adequacy of existing medical facilities.

3. To advocate additional provisions, under local auspices, for complete training of more physicians, dentists, pharmacists, and allied scientists: for more nurses who are adequately trained; for more diagnostic centers and facilities throughout the country; for increased public health facilities; for increased hospital facilities; and for any other facilities or services not specifically mentioned above but which tend toward more and better distributed health care for all the people, including those who need but cannot afford to pay for it.

4. To assist in the formulation of workable plans and programs for insuring adequate medical care, preventive as well as corrective, for all the people, through cooperation with existing medical and allied health facilities.

5. To collect and distribute information as to methods of protecting individuals and their families against the financial hardships of sickness and accident, by means of individual or group insurance; and to encourage and promote organizations to provide health services and hospitalization on a voluntary prepayment basis.

6. To make available to cooperating groups and to the public factual information about our medical facilities and how our people can make better use of them.

7. To receive gifts and otherwise to acquire property, real and personal, subject to such conditions or trusts, not inconsistent with the purposes or restrictions contained in these articles, as may be attached thereto, and to use, operate, and dispose of the same by gift or otherwise in such manner as to promote and foster the corporate objects and purposes herein set forth.

8. No part of the net earnings of the corpora-

—Continued on page 69

W. H. P. Blandy
President of HIF.

John G. Searle
HIF Board Chairman

Ammonium Sulphate Bought By Army for Overseas Use

The Department of Defense last week announced the award of contracts covering 172,400 tons of ammonium sulphate and ammoniated superphosphate for shipment overseas at a total cost of $4,824,298.40.

It was also reported that the army shortly will seek bids for the purchase of 150,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers for shipment to Japan, but officials said that no decision has been reached as yet on the amount or whether the nitrogen would come from the army's own plants or from private industry.

The 172,400 tons purchased by the army were contained in six contracts as follows:—Mathieson Chemical Corporation, 22,400 tons of ammonium sulphate for $444,998.40; Mathieson, 20,000 tons of the same for $613,200; Best Fertilizers Company, 40,000 tons of ammonium sulphate for $1,550,000; Best Fertilizers, 30,000 tons of the same for $1,005,000; Mathieson, 45,000 tons of ammoniated superphosphate for $774,000; and H. J. Baker & Bros., 15,000 tons of ammoniated superphosphate for $437,100.

Austria to Buy Chemicals in U.S.

The Economic Cooperation Administration's office of small business reports the contemplated purchase by Austrian importers of more than $700,000 worth of chemicals from American suppliers. Purchases will be made under the following authorizations:—

No. 31-370-00-6223. Binding offer, valid until March 6, to be submitted not later than February 20 at 12 noon (Vienna time).

No. 31-380-00-6224. Binding offer, valid until March 13, to be submitted not later than February 21 at 12 noon (Vienna time).

No. 31-390-00-6225. Binding offer, valid until March 12, to be submitted not later than February 21 at 12 noon (Vienna time).

No. 31-640-00-6215. Binding offer, valid until March 6, to be submitted not later

—Continued on page 86

Price Trend Dips Sharply

The overall price index for the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs fell off 1.2 points last week, mainly by reason of reductions in quotations on egg products and paint colors. A lower average was reached also in drugs. Slight gains were made in fats and oils, botanical drugs, and essential oils. The cut in the index number put it 19.5 points below the comparable 1949 mark.

The record of price changes comprised twenty-three advances and twenty-eight reductions; but, the cuts in egg and color items gave that side a substantial advantage in weight. In addition to chrome colors and iron blue, reductions in the inorganic chemical field included oxides of antimony and tin and molybdic acid; sodium molybdate was advanced. Cuts in red toners were the only changes in synthetic organics.

Blood, tankage, and shellac were along with egg albumen on the downside among animal products; imported casein was advanced. Botanical drugs and spices were largely on the upside, but had no definite characteristic, cassias and gingers being on both sides. Vegetable tanstuffs were similarly split. Aromatic oils were a bit on the upside, but menthol was reduced. Oils and fats were relatively quiet; small advances were made in domestic edible vegetable products. There was another cut in cocoabutter.

The coal situation appeared to be having more effect on consuming than on producing operations; but the coaltar divisions are shivery. Producers of tonnage materials were most perturbed by shortages of freightcars, both dry and wet. Mechanical plant troubles were an additional handicap with relation to chlorine which is one scarce material. Coaltar solvents are shrinking in supply. Internal labor conditions got a bit better.

Chemical markets as a whole held their interest positions, but buyers were getting still more cautious. There was a strengthening in fats and oils. Agricultural chemicals showed a bit more activity on both sides. The drug field was a little quieter, and so was interest from the food and feed areas.

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Feb. 10, 1950	Feb. 3, 1950	Feb. 11, 1949
120.9	122.1	140.4

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1938, these years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1950	1949	1947	1948	1941
January	122.1	142.0	150.9	139.3	107.3

Minerals Depletion Tax Allowances Cut Fought

Administration recommendations for sharp reductions in percentage depletion allowances for oil, gas, sulphur, potash, and a host of other nonmetallic minerals in computing income taxes under the federal revenue laws drew warnings from the industries affected last week that such actions will seriously threaten continued exploration and development of new mineral supplies.

The federal income tax recognizes depletion of wasting mineral assets as a deductible cost in determining net taxable income and to enable taxpayers to recover the capital invested in mineral property various percentages of the gross income (not to exceed 50 percent of the

—Continued on page 67

ADMA Research Group Discusses Patent Laws

A rewriting of the patent laws that would contain at least two changes of major importance to the drug industry is under consideration in congress, Roy C. Hackley, chief of the patent section of the Department of Justice, told members of the research and development section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association at its meeting February 6 and 7 at the Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

One of the changes, Mr. Hackley stated, would give legal blessing to the patenting of "discoveries" as well as inventions. This would make possible the patenting of natural substances, such as antibiotics, which are now almost unpatentable. The other change would authorize the judge to require the licensing and setting of reasonable royalties for new products patented in the health field.

Mr. Hackley's theme was on the differences between getting a patent and enforcing a patent in the medical field. He pointed out that the courts are very reluctant to uphold patents in medicines because of a dislike to create a monopoly in the public health field. He emphasized that this is a real problem faced by the medical industry that is not faced by other industries, and thought that the legislation under consideration might go a long way in providing a solution for it.

The meeting of the research and development section was the first working session of the group since its organization last year. Those attending described it as a very successful meeting and plans were made for another meeting in the

—*Continued on page 60*

USI Gets Foreign Rights For Synthetic Pyrethrins

The acquisition by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, of foreign rights under pending United States patents covering the synthesis and manufacture of pyrethrin-like chemicals has been announced today by William P. Marsh jr., president. Corresponding applications have been filed in all major foreign countries, including the United Kingdom, France, Australia, India, Brazil, Sweden, Pakistan, South Africa and many others, Mr. Marsh said.

United States patents covering the synthesis of pyrethrin-like chemicals were filed by the Department of Agriculture following the announcement of their successful synthesis last March. It was announced at that time that these patents would be held in the public interest for unrestricted use in this country, but the prosecution of foreign patents was waived to the inventors as individuals, subject only to certain rights reserved by the government. USI has acquired these foreign rights from the inventors, Milton S. Schechter and F. B. LaForge, for an undisclosed sum.

Issuance of the foreign patents will enable USI to license qualified manufacturers abroad to produce these chemicals according to manufacturing specifications provided by the corporation It was pointed out that foreign production of the chemicals will necessarily depend on development of adequate markets and the availability of raw materials.

American Tung Oil Exchange Suspends Further Operation

The American Tung Oil Exchange, Gulfport, Miss., has announced that, with the readjustment of the industry to conform to the price support pattern, the purposes of the exchange are either accomplished by government agencies or become irrelevant under government control.

For that reason, it was said, the exchange will accept no further listings until such time as its purposes again become useful to the industry. Current listings have been released, but business in process will be completed in accordance with existing contracts. Producer contracts may terminate at the option of the individual producer, the exchange added.

Arizona Chemical Co. Plant Offered for Sale

The Heat & Power Company, New York, has purchased the plant of the Arizona Chemical Company, Brownfield, Tex. The plant, consisting of several buildings, machinery and pipelines, is currently undergoing liquidation and will be sold as a whole or in part. The plant was built in 1938 to refine natural sodium sulphate and its capacity was doubled in 1948.

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Ethyleneglycol Supply Seen Adequate in 1951

Ethyleneglycol will be in plentiful supply in 1951, according to officials of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, largest producer of the material. In a public statement, the company pointed out that huge new capacity scheduled for completion during the last quarter of this year should result in a total supply sufficient to meet all industry needs in 1951.

Plant capacity for production of ethyleneglycol has been continously increased since the war, but stepped-up demands for antifreeze and other uses have kept the chemical in short supply. During 1949, new glycol output capacity at Texas City, Tex., and Institute, W. Va., was completed, while several other large production units are now under construction at Carbide's Institute, W. Va., and Whiting, Ind., plants.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period February 3 to 9 were the following:—

To Austria—$68,000 for petroleum and $69,000 for hog bristles from the United States.

To Belgium-Luxembourg—$600,000 for tallow and grease from the United States.

To Germany—$338,000 for tung oil and oiticica oil from the United States.

To Greece—$1,000,000 for nitrogenous fertilizer from the United States.

To United Kingdom—$4,000,000 for petroleum from Latin America, $2,000,000 for petroleum from the Middle East, and $7,800,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Latin America.

AIME Opens Annual Meeting in New York

The American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers opened its seventy-ninth annual meeting yesterday in the Statler hotel, New York.

At the "Welcoming Luncheon" today, sponsored by the New York local section, L. E. Young, president of the institute, will preside and will introduce Fred V. Seibert, president of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, who will bring greetings from the Canadian institute. William A. Staab, of the Calcium Chloride Association, will present four $100 cash prizes and one $50 prize to five winners of the institute's eighth national student prize contest.

The twenty-ninth Institute of Metals lecture will be presented Wednesday morning at 11 a. m. in the ballroom of the Statler hotel by E. E. Schumacher of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, New York, the subject being "Metallurgy Behind the Decimal Point."

The Howe Memorial Lecture, sponsored

—*Continued on page 80*

Koppers Establishes New International Sales Section

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has announced the establishment of an international sales section to manage and coordinate sales of the concern's line of products abroad. The new section, which will have headquarters at Koppers Pittsburgh offices, will function as a unit of the company's central sales department under the direction of Fred C. Foy, vice president and manager of that department. S. C. Whitehouse, former manager of export sales for Koppers chemical division, will assume the duties of the newly created post of international sales manager.

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Tung Oil 1949 Support Price Increased to 24.1c.

Support price levels for tung oil from the 1949 crop were adjusted upward from 22.7 cents a pound, f.o.b. shipping point to 24.1 cents by the Department of Agriculture on February 6. No change, however, was made by the department in the support price for tung nuts, which remain at 60 percent for the 1950 crop tung nuts and $60 a ton for the future marketings from the 1949 crop.

Tung nut interests had requested reconsideration of the decision on support levels which was announced last December 21. After consideration by the board of directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation of all factors involved, it was decided that the support for the nuts would remain unchanged, but that the support for oil from the 1949 nuts would be raised. The increase is to put the price of oil in line with the price of nuts on the basis of maximum oil recovery guarantees and minimum milling charges contained in contracts which had been made between growers and processors before the December announcement.

The department also announced that the period of availability of purchase agreements on tung nuts or oil had been extended to March 1, 1950, from the previously announced January 31, to give growers greater opportunity to participate in the support program. The end of the thirty-day period during which processors must notify Production and Marketing Administration county committees of their intention to deliver oil under purchase agreements has been extended to September 30, from the previously announced June 30.

This extension will give growers an opportunity to market tung oil through regular trade channels throughout the marketing year. The end of the thirty-day period for notification of delivery of tung nuts under the agreements remains March 31, as announced previously.

Tung nut bulletin No. 1, setting forth all the requirements and details of the price support program for 1949 crop tung nuts and tung oil, was issued last week by CCC.

The bulletin outlines how the program is administered, the availability of purchase agreements, eligible producers, eligible tung nuts and tung oil, approved storage, determination of quantity and oil content, etc. Tung nuts are being supported at $60 a ton for nuts containing 17.5 percent oil, with the price adjusted upward or downward by 34 cents per ton for each variation of one-tenth of one percent oil from the base of 17.5 percent oil content. The support price for the oil is 24.1 cents per pound.

Synthetic Rubber Hearings To Start on February 20

A subcommittee of the house armed services committee will hold hearings starting February 20 on the synthetic rubber program recommended to congress recently by President Truman. The hearings are scheduled to run for about a week.

The President proposed that the government continue controls over the enduse of synthetic rubber for another ten years to assure maintenance of a synthetic rubber industry in this country and that certain standards be followed in disposing of the plants to make certain that they do not fall in the hands of companies which now dominate the rubber industry.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Beverage manufacturers—Paraguay, Union of South Africa.

Medicinal and toilet preparation importers, dealers—Belgium.

Oil (animal fish, vegetable) importers, dealers, etc.—Spain.

Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Mexico.

Soap manufacturers—Austria.

Textile industry—Ecuador.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Dodecyl benzene sulphonate.

Ethylalpha-oxal propionate.

Pyridon-n-acetic acid.

Sodium chlorosulphonic acid.

Trihexyl phenidyl 3-(1-piperidyl)-phenyl-1-cyclohexyl-1-propanol hydrochloride.

Margarin Bill Conferees Near Agreement, Adjourn

House and senate conferees on the oleomargarin tax repeal bill, H.R. 2023, last week reached an agreement on all points of differences in the legislation, with one exception, and then adjourned further meetings for about two weeks to give the Republicans time for their Lincoln Day politiking.

The matter still in disagreement is the amendment of the senate that would prohibit the sale of yellow colored oleomargarin except in packages of not more than one pound in weight and divided into four triangular pieces. This dairy bloc amendment is being fought by the proponents of the bill because of the added capital expenses it will imposed on oleomargarin manufacturers for new molding machinery.

Another controversial senate amendment has been satisfactorily compromised. This is an amendment that applies the Federal food, drug and cosmetic act to manufacturers of oleo and butter. It provided for periodic inspections by the FDA of plants manufacturing the raw materials and nothing would have been allowed to be used that was unfit for human consumption. As drawn, the amendment would have applied at the first level of vegetable oil processing and at the dairy barns. The conferees changed it to provide for inspection of the end product rather than the original source material.

An amendment requiring that individual servings be in triangle shape or otherwise bear individual labels was agreed to. It was also decided to make the effective date of the repeal July 1, 1950.

Purocaine, Inc., Sold; Transferred to Delaware

Purocaine, Inc., manufacturing chemist, Philadelphia, has been purchased from the National Foam System, Inc., West Chester, Pa., by a group of Delaware interests, and its plant and laboratories have been transferred to Hockessin, Del.

New president and general manager of the company is Dr. Gerhard F. Pfeiffer, who has been associated with the chemical industry in this country and Europe for the past fifteen years, and who was formerly associated with the Delaware Solvents Corporation and the Wilmington Chemical Corporation. Vice-president and sales manager is William H. Benzel, and the secretary and treasurer is E. Edwin Gale. George Cowan continues in charge of sales in the New York area.

All operations of the Purocaine organization will be concentrated in the 75,000 square feet of manufacturing space and 1,300 square feet of office space in Hockessin. At present the company will manufacture procaine hydrochloride, epinephrine and procaine base, but new products will be added as they are developed and the company will offer processing facilities for private label manufacturing.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Betanaphthol, Tehran, Iran (FD-8).
Biologicals, Milan, Italy, (FD-6, Agency).
Caustic soda, Bogota, Colombia (FD-7, Agency).
Chemicals, Ottawa, Canada (FD-4, Agency); organic and inorganic, Milan, Italy (FD-6, Agency).
Cottonseed and oil, Osaka, Japan (FD-10, Agency).
Dynamite, Tehran, Iran (FD-8).
Fertilizer materials; potassium sulphate (minimum 48 percent K_2O), and or potassium chloride (minimum 35 percent K_2O). Bids for any quantities up to 46,280 metric tons of contained K_2O. Potassium sulphate in single jute bags, potassium chloride in bulk, Tokyo, Japan (FD-1).
Linseed oil, Osaka, Japan (FD-10, Agency).
Machinery, chemical industry, Osaka, Japan (FD-11, Agency).
Nonferrous metals, Middleburg, Netherlands (FD-5, Agency).
Paints and varnishes, Florence, Italy (FD-9, Agency).
Paraffin waxes, Bogota, Colombia (FD-7, Agency).
Pesticides, Brussels, Belgium (FD-2, manufacturers only).
Petroleum products, used for treating metals during and after manufacture, in rust preventatives, metal coatings, auxiliary products for textile industry, and as solvents, Antwerp, Belgium (FD-3).
Pharmaceutical products, Milan, Italy (FD-6, Agency).
Phosphate, Osaka, Japan, (FD-10, Agency).
Rapeseed and oil, Osaka, Japan (FD-10, Agency).
Talc, Osaka, Japan (FD-10, Agency).
Wood treating chemicals, Brussels, Belgium (FD-2, manufacturers only).

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Enough figures are now available to give a pretty good picture of what happened to the United States economy last year. Overall, the change from the 1948 peak was found to be slight by government economists. The value of all goods and services produced last year amounted to $258,700,000,000, only 1.5 percent below 1948.

Among the measures of economic activity, those for agriculture showed the largest drops. The following is a thumbnail sketch of last year's developments as found by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:—

Consumer income amounted to only slightly less than in 1948. Because of income tax reduction, consumers actually had a little more to spend. For farmers, the income picture was not so bright. Realized net income of farm operators dropped off about 15 percent.

Industry produced about 8 percent less goods than in 1948. New construction continued a bright spot in the business picture. The value of new building begun reached a record $19,300,000,000, 3 percent more than a year earlier. Employment averaged 58,700,000 in 1949, 700,000 less than a year before.

Price trends pointed generally downward last year. Prices received by farmers led the way, averaging 13 percent below 1949. Wholesale prices were down 6 percent. Living costs of urban consumers stayed about 1 percent below 1948. Prices paid by farmers for both family living and production items averaged about 3 percent below the year before.

Government-Made Doctors

The American Legion is proposing that the armed forces find the answer to their problems of a shortage of doctors by establishing their own schools of medicine for the training of enlisted personnel. The legion believes that no difficulty would be encountered in finding enough young enlisted men anxious for medical careers in the nation's defense system.

National Commander George N. Craig advanced the proposal recently before the Women's Patriotic Conference on National Defense. He outlined three major advantages that would accrue from such a school:—(1) It would raise the quality and stature of medicine within the armed forces, making possible more efficient and more economical care of the health of those in uniform. (2) It would relieve the defense department of the necessity for competing with private medicine for a supply of doctors that is not big enough to go around. And (3) it would be the means of adding to that supply at a time when there is slight prospect for increasing the nation's complement of doctors through ordinary channels.

He said that the armed forces medical schools would be a boon to private medicine, and predicted that the nation's doctors would support the plan.

Government Catalog Simplified

A speedup of work on the armed forces' standard cataloging system, now being developed, has been ordered by Secretary of Defense Johnson in order that the military services may benefit as soon as possible from increased efficiency and savings in procurement, warehousing, use of personnel, record-keeping, and other results expected from full use of the system.

The cataloging program was started in 1948 under the munitions board to provide a single identification and description for supply items used by the military departments. Under the system, an item will bear the same name and part number, wherever found and regardless of use. Secretary Johnson has directed that the program be completed by July 1, 1952. The services currently have approximately 5,000,000 names and descriptions for the billions of dollars' worth of items stocked. The new cataloging system will reduce the number by more than half.

As an example of the need for the system, one branch of one of the military services found that a cotter pin of a particular size was being purchased and stocked under 271 numbers, all describing the same pin. A nut was being stocked under 253 numbers; a lock-washer under 922 numbers; and a screw under 262 numbers. A single number now has been assigned to each item.

Atomic Blast Defense

The National Security Resources Board has prepared a report on how to construct buildings and bridges to resist or reduce the effects of an atomic blast. Presidential Assistant John R. Steelman is sending copies to the governors of all the states for guidance in the development of state and local plans for civil defense.

From what the daily press has been reporting recently, it would appear, however, that Mr. Steelman is a little late with his construction suggestions. What apparently is needed more than anything else are "helpful hints" on how to withstand "a force a thousand times greater"—the hydrogen bomb.

But for what it may be worth, NSRB makes the following tentative recommendation:—

"Multistory reinforced - concrete or steel-frame building:—It is suggested that the designer assume a horizontal wind component of 90 pounds per squarefoot and a vertical component of 70 pounds per squarefoot for protection against structural collapse from an atomic bomb releasing energy equivalent to 20,000 tons of TNT, exploding at a horizontal distance of one-half mile and a height of approximately 2,000 feet. It is also suggested that buildings and their component parts be designed employing the methods, allowable stresses, and details employed in wind- or earthquake-resistant design."

Antibiotic Decertification

Antibiotic producers are planning a meeting with Food and Drug Administration officials in a week or ten days to make another try for an agreement on procedure for decertification of penicillin, streptomycin, and others, after production has reached such a high state of per-

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Wins Hillebrand Prize

Dr. Lyndon F. Small, head chemist of the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md., has been awarded the 1950 Hillebrand Prize of the Washington section of the American Chemical Society. The award will be presented to Dr. Small on March 9 at a dinner at the 2400 hotel.

Monsanto Organizes New Indian Company

The formation of a new company, Monsanto Chemicals of India Limited, has been announced by William M. Rand, president of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. The new company, which will handle Monsanto activities in India, is jointly owned by the American company and its British subsidiary, Monsanto Chemicals Limited. Its headquarters will be in Bombay, India.

Plans for the new company include the immediate establishment of an adequate selling organization in India, and it is expected that eventually the company will manufacture products in India to meet local demands.

Directors of the Indian company are:—William M. Rand; Edward A. O'Neal jr., of London, chairman of Monsanto Chemicals Limited; A. E. Blair, W. Eric Daysh and Bertram K. Denton, of Bombay; John W. Urban, of London and Marshall E. Young, of St. Louis, director of Monsanto Chemical Company's foreign department.

Lever Advances Apeler

Lever Brothers Company, New York, has appointed J. Harry Apeler eastern regional sales manager, with headquarters in its New York offices. Mr. Apeler was formerly southern regional sales manager for the company.

ITO Charter Assailed By SOCMA Speaker

The effects on United States foreign trade of the adoption and application of the Havana charter of an International Trade Organization would be destructive, said Michael A. Heilperin, economic adviser of the Bristol-Myers Company, addressing members of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association at a luncheon meeting February 8 in New York. In the opinion of the speaker, the proposed international trade relations would be everything that their advocates said they would not be and would not be anything which they claimed except for non-interference with the tariff-making of the United States and opposition to import quotas.

The point most emphasized by Mr. Heilperin was that the Havana charter would permit discrimination against the United States, but would bar retaliation by this nation on those who did not treat it fairly. He said, however, that nations which flouted the provisions of the charter could be deprived of most-favored-nation privileges.

Dollar shortages were getting too much consideration as influences in foreign trade, as Mr. Heilperin sees it. He opined that closer attention to trade possibilities and demands would do much to relieve alleged shortages. So, he was opposed to the recognition of such financial factors as excuses for discriminations in trade. He declared that the United States delegates at Havana were set on getting an ITO, whatever it might be; hence, they allowed too much to be peeled off the share of this country in the results.

Charter points assailed by Mr. Heilperin included the establishment of priority for national planning (XXI-4); safeguards against inflationary or deflationary pressure from abroad (VI); maintenance of full employment (III); and the threat to free enterprise and multilateral trade.

In response to several critics of the charter's intention to eliminate United States values as a basis for ad valorem tariff duties, Mr. Heilperin, defending that point, declared that the purpose of that protection could be attained in a better way. Supporters of the charter have argued that the thing to do was to raise the rate.

Cabot Carbon to Sell Carbon Blacks in U.K.

Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., raw materials manufacturer, Boston, has announced that, effective April 1, the marketing of its products throughout the United Kingdom will be conducted by Cabot Carbon Limited, Dashwood House, Old Broad street, London, E. C. 2. Formerly the firm of Hughes & Hughes, Limited, London, dealt in these products, the marketing of which they will discontinue on April 1.

The General Atlas Carbon Company, a subsidiary of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., will similarly market its brands, "Gastex" and "Pelletex," through Cabot Carbon Limited, inasmuch as R. W. Greeff & Co., Ltd., London, have relinquished the sales of these brands, effective April 1. General Atlas products will be sold elsewhere by

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Tobacco By-Products Building New Ala. Plant

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., has started construction of a new insecticide manufacturing plant at Montgomery, Ala., and company officials expect production of general pesticides to start about April 1.

The plant, which is being built on property of the parent company, Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, will specialize in insecticides for cotton, peanut, vegetable and fruit crops of the south. Sales to distributors and dealers of cotton poisons and other insecticides will be handled jointly by the Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation and Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation sales offices throughout the south.

Nat'l Carbon Appoints J.M. Spangler President

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has appointed John M. Spangler president of its National Carbon Division, to succeed A. V. Wilker, who continues as vice-president of the parent organization. Mr. Spangler has been associated with the division since 1915 and has been its vice-president and general manager since 1944.

Field Rations Now and In 150 B. C.

Compare the pictures shown here. One is the well-known field ration of World War II. The other, about as large as an olive, is a replica of the field ration developed by the Greek army engineer and supply officer, Philon in 150 B.C. and used as late as the sixteenth century.

Dr. Pan S. Codellas of the University of California Medical School is responsible for this research as published in the Bulletin of the History of Medicine, and, according to Dr. Codellas, Philon was no slouch because the ration packed a real nutritional wallop. Philon's ration contained honey for its carbohydrate content, sesame for protein, squill for its tonic effect, and opium to allay hunger pains.

Strange, in the light of our greater pharmacological knowledge, that nearly 2100 years later we are still using these same nutritive and tonic substances, and although neither opium nor its alkaloids can now be lawfully used as a means of allaying hunger pains, the alkaloids are still tops in professional medical practice.

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Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, March 19-21.

American Association of Candy Technologists, annual production conference, Bethlehem, Pa., April 27.

American Chemical Society, 117th national meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., March 26-30; Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, April 9-13; Statler hotel, Detroit, April 16-20.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., March 27-30.

American Gas Association, Atlantic City, October 2-6.

American Management Association, national packaging exposition, Navy Pier, Chicago, April 24-27.

American Oil Chemists Society, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., May 1-3.

American Petroleum Institute, Biltmore and Ambassador hotels, Los Angeles, November 13-16.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, April 30-May 5.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Broadmoor hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo., May 29-31; eastern section, Roosevelt hotel, New York, February 13-15; midwestern section, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 23-25; western section, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, March 2-4.

American Plant Food Council, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 29-July 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, February 27-March 2.

American Spice Trade Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., May 21-24.

American Water Works Association, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, May 21-26.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 24-27.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 25.

Canadian Gas Association, Manoir Richelieu hotel, Murray Bay, Quebec, June 19-24.

Chemical Market Research Association, Statler hotel, Boston, March 30.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association (formerly National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers), Drake hotel, Chicago, June 12-13.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 9; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 21-23.

Druggists Supply Corporation, Statler hotel, New York, March 6-10.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Statler hotel, New York, March 13-15.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 9-11.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 7-10.

Independent Petroleum Association of America, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, May 7-9.

Institute of Food Technologists, decennial conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 21-25.

International Microchemical Congress, Graz, Austria, July 2-6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Palmer House, Chicago, May 7-13.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint outing with Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 19-21.

Metal Powder Show, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., April 25-26.

National Association of Chain Drug Stores, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., April 11-14.

National Association of Corrosion Engineers, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, April 4-7.

National Association of Retail Druggists, Long Beach, Calif., October 15-21.

National Butane-Propane Association, Hollenden hotel, Cleveland, September 18-19.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 4-9.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 15-17.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, Statler hotel, Washington, March 29-31.

National Fertilizer Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, November 15-18.

National Petroleum Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, April 12-14.

National Plastics Show, Navy Pier, Chicago, March 28-31

National Safety Congress, Chicago, October 16-20.

National Sanitary Supply Association, Stevens hotel, Chicago, May 7-10.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 16-21.

Natural Gasoline Association of America, Texas hotel, Fort Worth, Tex., April 24-26.

Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-27.

Society of the Plastics Industry (Canada), Royal York hotel, Toronto, February 13-14.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, March 14; joint outing with Manufacturing Chemists Association, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 19-21; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 13.

Tanners Council of America, Spring leather show, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 7-8.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 16-18.

United States Pharmacopoeia convention, Statler hotel, Washington, May 9-10.

Oils, Fats Use Details: December

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in December, 1949, totaled 1,920,551,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products other than salad oil	227,950,000
Paint and varnish	36,768,000
Processing (fat-splitting, winterizing, pressing, sulphonation, etc.)	243,247,000
Refining	449,275,000
Soap	144,183,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	2,390,000	[1]
Soap		[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Castor, crude—	No. 1	No. 2
Refining		
Fat-splitting		
Sulphonation	121,000	406,000
Soap	15,000	35,000
Paint and varnish	365,000	49,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Chemicals	[1]	93,000
Lubricants and greases	34,000	20,000
Other uses	4,458,000	452,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap		[2]
Paint and varnish		2,125,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		
Lubricants and greases		[2]
Other uses		199,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	26,663,000	
Deodorizing		3,165,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	1,583,000
Fat-splitting	2,213,000	
Sulphonation	71,000	[1]
Shortening	[1]	93,000
Other edible products	[1]	996,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Soap	13,742,000	8,143,000
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Other uses	485,000	8,162,000
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation		84,000
Deodorizing		
Paint and varnish		[2]
Other uses		1,105,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	22,402,000	
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]
Deodorizing		5,227,000
Winterizing for salad oil		[1]
Shortening		[1]
Oleomargarin		[1]
Other edible uses	[1]	5,900,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	
Other uses	33,000	92,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	190,029,000	
Sulphonation		
Hydrogenation		61,233,000
Deodorizing		1,798,000
Winterizing for salad oil		37,436,000
Shortening		25,609,000
Oleomargarin		6,389,000
Other edible uses	[1]	1,056,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish		[1]
Other uses		160,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	[2]
Fat-splitting		[2]
Sulphonation	[2]	160,000
Soap	[2]	
Paint and varnish	214,000	1,062,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	344,000
Lubricants and greases	50,000	[2]
Other uses	1,181,000	1,531,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining		
Hydrogenation		1,635,000
Paint and varnish	12,000	265,000
Other uses	295,000	632,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation		[2]
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses		[2]
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	13,606,000	
Fat-splitting	[1]	
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	6,758,000	8,171,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	4,816,000	904,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	3,550,000	2,320,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining		
Sulphonation		127,000
Paint and varnish		[2]
Chemicals		[2]
Lubricants and greases		515,000
Other uses		170,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining		
Sulphonation		22,000
Soap		
Chemicals		[2]
Lubricants and greases		14,000
Other uses		224,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish		339,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		
Other uses		110,000
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening		[2]
Oleomargarin		[2]
Other edible uses		72,000
Soap		
Lubricants and greases		
Other uses		
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	[1]	
Soap		75,000
Other uses	[1]	
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	3,372,000	
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	13,854,000	
Sulphonation		103,000
Hydrogenation		970,000
Deodorizing		4,086,000
Winterizing for salad oil		
Shortening		278,000
Oleomargarin		
Other edible uses	[1]	759,000
Soap	[1]	
Other uses		246,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish		
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases		[1]
Sesame—		
All uses		6,000
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	125,573,000	
Fat-splitting	[1]	
Sulphonation	21,000	52,000
Hydrogenation		26,881,000
Deodorizing		3,826,000
Winterizing for salad oil		[1]
Shortening	[1]	51,187,000
Oleomargarin		[1]
Other edible uses		1,804,000
Soap	50,000	61,000
Paint and varnish	242,000	6,714,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	10,000	10,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	2,708,000
Other uses	2,407,000	4,961,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap		[2]
Lubricants and greases		[2]
Other uses		[2]
Tung—		All grades
Paint and varnish		6,079,000
Chemicals		[2]
Lubricants and greases		[2]
Linoleum and oilcloth		619,000
Other uses		812,000
		Pounds
Vegetable, not specified—		All grades
Refining		2,656,000
Fat-splitting		161,000
Hydrogenation		2,935,000
Sulphonation		82,000
Winterizing for salad oil		8,341,000
Shortening		93,000
Oleomargarin		2,256,000
Other edible uses		254,000
Soap		1,590,000
Paint and varnish		230,000
Linoleum and oilcloth		120,000
Chemicals		2,654,000
Lubricants and greases		367,000
Other uses		7,867,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—		Pounds
Sulphonation		260,000
Soap		[2]
Lubricants and greases		1,224,000
Other uses		624,000
Grease, not specified—		
Refining		
Fat-splitting		4,157,000
Winterizing and pressing		
Sulphonation		[2]
Hydrogenation		766,000
Pressing		4,781,000
Soap		32,988,000
Lubricants and greases		834,000
Other uses		250,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	6,734,000	[2]
Oleomargarin	[2]	[2]
Hydrogenation	947,000	[2]
Other edible uses	139,000	430,000
Soap		
Lubricants and greases	94,000	[2]
Other uses	[2]	[2]
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	888,000	
Oleomargarin	228,000	
Other edible uses	74,000	
Soap		[2]
Other uses		82,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening		4,370,000
Oleomargarin		754,000
Hydrogenation		2,428,000
Other edible uses		16,000
Other uses		
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	
Hydrogenation	[2]	[2]
Pressing	1,891,000	
Shortening	572,000	532,000
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2]
Other uses	27,000	13,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	25,167,000	
Fat-splitting	9,786,000	
Hydrogenation	1,666,000	814,000
Sulphonation	371,000	[2]
Soap	53,143,000	20,395,000
Lubricants and greases	1,743,000	[2]
Other uses	307,000	113,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	5,343,000
Soap	131,000
Lubricants and greases	455,000
Other uses	4,800,000
Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	2,280,000
Other uses	[2]
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	
Fat-splitting	[2]
Sulphonation	
Soap	[2]
Paint and varnish	18,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	
Lubricants and greases	8,000
Other uses	57,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	60,000
Paint and varnish	[2]
Lubricants and greases	
Other uses	118,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
All uses	2,437,000
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	[1]
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	146,000
Soap	1,497,000
Paint and varnish	25,000
Chemicals	515,000
Lubricants and greases	186,000
Other uses	1,292,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	9,000
Soap	220,000
Paint and varnish	19,000
Lubricants and greases	272,000
Chemicals	592,000
Other uses	2,809,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	1,000
Hydrogenation	[2]
Soap	2,618,000
Paint and varnish	651,000
Lubricants and greases	54,000
Chemicals	375,000
Other uses	5,647,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	11,260,000
Soap	4,186,000
Paint and varnish	43,000
Other uses	[2]

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Refining	3,894,000
Fat-splitting	2,381,000
Hydrogenation	3,416,000
Sulphonation	409,000
Oleomargarin	912,000
Soap	1,912,000
Paint and varnish	369,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	363,000
Chemicals	2,311,000
Lubricants and greases	938,000
Other uses	4,638,000

[1] Included in "Vegetable oils, not specified," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.

[2] Included in "Materials not shown separately," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.

[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Soybean Oil Flavor Problem Study Urged

Strong recommendations for the intensification of fundamental research toward solving the problem of flavor stability in soybean oil and the development of improved methods for sampling and inspecting farmers' stock peanuts, shelled peanuts and cleaned, unshelled peanuts were made by the oilseeds and peanut advisory committee at a recent meeting with officials of the Department of Agriculture.

The committee generally agreed that all projects now under way under the research and marketing act be continued, but urged that the two specific lines of work be accelerated immediately to the extent that funds permit.

Considerable time was devoted to a discussion of new work that should be initiated if and when additional funds become available. The new lines of work recommended, in the approximate order of priority given to each, are as follows:—

Utilization—Determine, by actual tests with human beings, the amount of fat required in the diet of individuals according to age and occupational activity; develop improved uses and ways of using fats and oils now on the market for pastries, general baking, frying, and salads with a particular view to developing better quality of the end products; explore the possibilities of processing cottonseed meal into flour for baked foods.

Linseed Oil Producing Improvement

Improve the process for producing linseed oil and modifying it for specific purposes; increase the use of peanut meal as food and feed, if possible, by improving present methods for processing peanuts; obtain additional information as to methods, facilities, and engineering costs of delinting cottonseed at oil mills; improve the use of seed flax straw for cigarette and other fine papers including better methods for separating partially cooked woody stem from the fiber pulp; determine the effect of fats and oils in the diet on the use of other nutrients, especially minerals and vitamins; obtain more information concerning common household practices in the use of different fats and oils as a guide to the qualities needed for specific purposes, and to potential outlets for the kinds of fats and oils available.

Production—Develop superior varieties of soybeans for food, feed, and industrial purposes with particular emphasis on varieties adapted to areas where soybeans

—*Continued on page 86*

SCI American Section Annual Meeting Feb. 17

Sir Frederick Bain, Kt., M. C., deputy chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., will be the guest speaker at the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the American section, Society of Chemical Industry, on February 17, at the Biltmore hotel, New York. Sir Frederick's topic will be "The Shape and Development of the Chemical Industry."

Dr. Gustavus J. Esselen, chairman of the American section, will preside at the meeting which is scheduled for 8:15 p. m. A dinner will precede the meeting at 7 p. m.

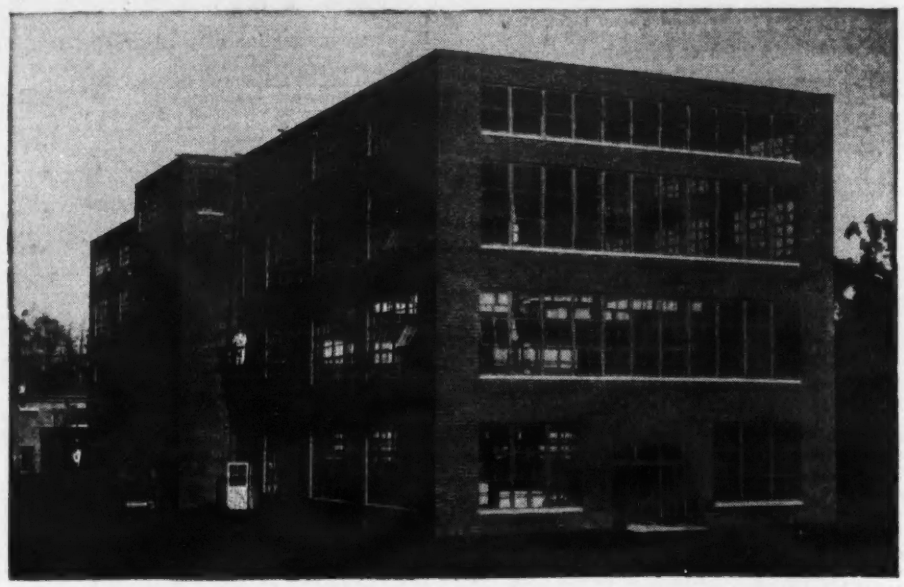
Sir Frederick Bain was president of the Federation of British Industries from 1947 to 1949, and is a key figure in the chemical industry of Great Britain. He was deputy director of chemical warfare supply for his country from 1916 to 1918 and chairman of the Chemical Control Board from 1941 to 1944. He also was chairman, Chemical Planning Committee, 1942-1944; vice-president British Employers' Confederation; vice-chairman, Association of British Chemical Manufacturers and on many other government trade committee and labor councils.

Sanitary Supply Ass'n Plans May 7-10 Meeting

The National Sanitary Supply Association will hold its annual meeting at the Stevens hotel, Chicago, on May 7 to 10. In conjunction with the meeting, there will be some 160 exhibitors of sanitary chemicals, janitor supplies and articles used in building maintenance.

Milk Sugar Inst. Elects

E. F. Filler, president of the National Milk Sugar Company, New York, was elected president of the Milk Sugar Institute at its recent annual meeting. Other officers chosen were:—vice-president, Samuel B. Gilpin, vice-president of the Avoset Company; treasurer, J. G. Brereton, Sheffield Farms Company, and directors, S. R. Bennett, Borden Company and C. R. Roberts, Sheffield Farms Company.



Merck & Co., Inc. completes new factory building at Rahway, N. J., for large-scale production of synthetic Vitamin A.

And now... SYNTHETIC VITAMIN A MERCK

A new member has joined the distinguished family of Merck Vitamins: SYNTHETIC VITAMIN A.

An initial, limited supply of this important vitamin is now available. Full production is expected within a few months from our new manufacturing unit devoted to Vitamin A.

We are making every effort to complete these large-scale installations which will assure a dependable source of supply of Synthetic Vitamin A in the quantities you require.

We cordially invite your inquiries and advance orders.

CALL MERCK FOR VITAMINS

- Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}
- Thiamine Mononitrate
- Thiamine Hydrochloride
- Riboflavin
- Niacin
- Niacinamide
- Niacinamide Hydrochloride
- Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
- Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
- Ascorbic Acid
- Menadione (Vitamin K Active)
- Vitamin K_1
- Alpha Tocopherol
- Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
- Choline

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MERCK VITAMINS

MERCK & CO., INC. *Manufacturing Chemists* RAHWAY, N. J.

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

February 10, 1950

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, m.p. below 92.5 C., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C. dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, tech., fib., dms lb. .45 - —
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - —
smaller lots lb. .26 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd. lb. .67½ - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib. dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.75 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
fib dms., c.l., works lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.15 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .90 - —
fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l. lb. .72 - .78
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 1.33
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.30 1.85
tech., L.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Acetoacetoparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works. lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb 1.90 - —
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. 50 - .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .06½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.18.00 -22.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.13.50 -17.50
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 -10 00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls. same basis. lb. .48 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aconitic, 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., dms lb. .49 —
smaller tots, dms lb. .49½- .54½
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½ - —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.05 1.10
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots. kilo.24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo.25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.26.41 - —
500 grams kilo.27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 2.85
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.90.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.140.00 - —
bbls. c.l., works ton.110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton..160.00 - —
Acid, basic, tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., works ton.86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.140.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broener's, bbls lb. 1.34 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —
Cacodylic, bots. lb.10.00 -11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.63
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, tech., dms lb. .40½- —
Caprylic, dms lb. .40½- —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .26½- .27
Chlorosuiphonic, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
tanks, works lb. .02¾- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .27
USP (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb higher.
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 .66
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .23¼- .24¼
double dist., dms lb. .23¼- .26½
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10 - .10½
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .09¼- .10¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .81 - .96
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .84 - .99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
Acid, cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, tanks, same basis gal. .70 - .85
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .96
l.c.l., same basis gal. .90 - .99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .93 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - .85
petroleum, 179°C to 198°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .62 - —
195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .64½
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
200°C to 222°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .50 - —
211°C to 236°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .58½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .62½
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
220°C to 242°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .48 - .51
237°C to 265°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .60½
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
245°C to 298°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .46 - —
295°C to 325°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .36 - —
imported, coaltar, 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.l.f. gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .29 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 1.25
Desoxycholic lb.17.00 -22.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .22 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.87 - 1.93
Folic, bots., fib. ctns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 1.48
Gamma, bbls lb. 1.20 —
Acid, gluconic, tech., 50%, bots. lb. .23 - .31
dms. lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber, dms., 100 lb lots, works lb. 2.30 - 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.13 - 2.23
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½- —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.69 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.83 - 2.85
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 - .36
34%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .35 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .143 - .149
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .065 - —
Hypophosphorus, USP, djns lb. .75 - .77
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
L, bbls., works lb. .95 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more. lb. .285 - .333
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¾- —
10 or less lb. .20¾- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495- .3548
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 - .73
Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .23 - .23½
60%, dms. lb. .25 - .25½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .2150- .2210
water-white, dms lb. .2450- .2510
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 - .31
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms. lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works lb. .83 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .22½- .23½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .18 - .19
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.18.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
tanks, E. works ton.20.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
tanks, E. works ton.25.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .30½- —
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.60
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13½
8 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .18
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .15¼- .15½

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

	American Chemical	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral.
ACS	Society	dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bgs.	bags	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels			prod.	producer
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
		fus.	fused	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range			refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d	single distilled
cks.	casks			S. E.	southeast
c.l.	car lots	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
cns.	cans	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
col.	color	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
com'l	commercial	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	vis.	viscosity
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point		
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	W	west
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled			whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

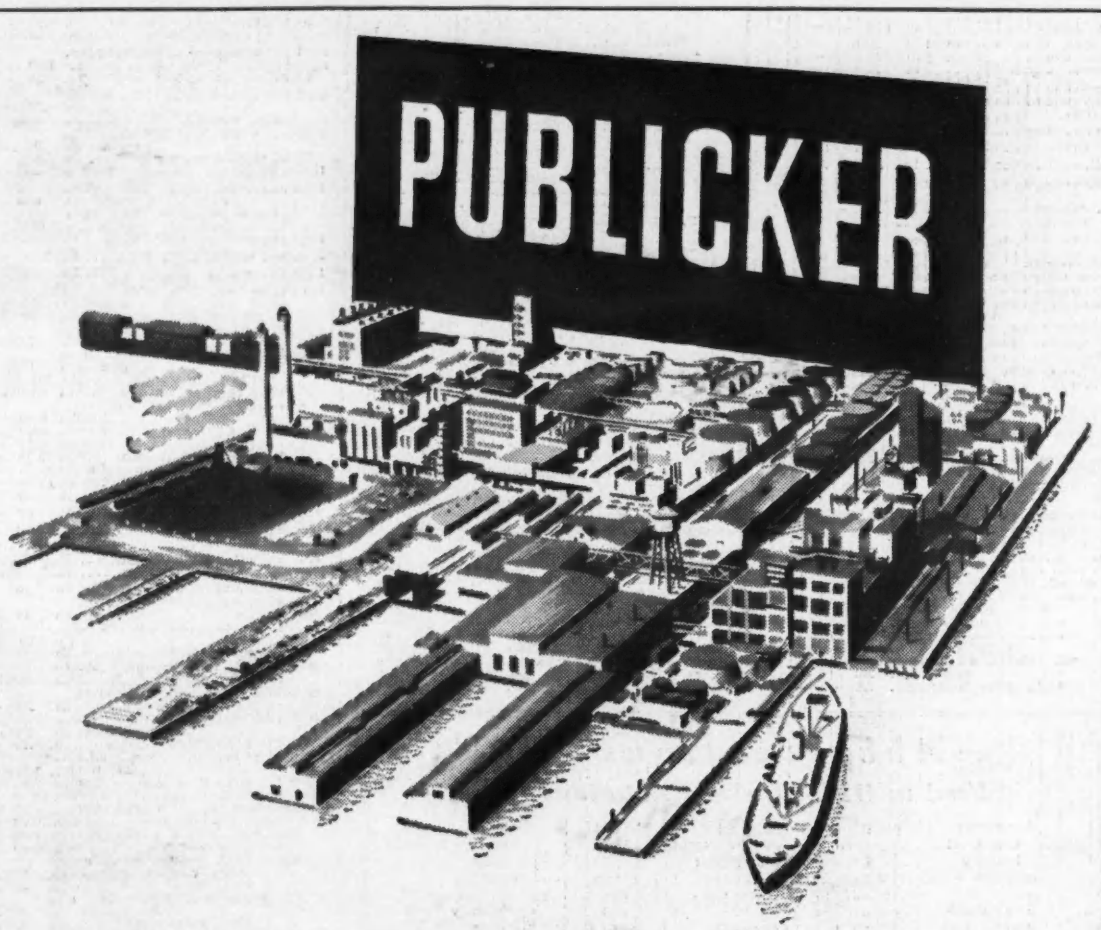
Acid, Palm Oil—Allspice

Acid, palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼- .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 3.85 - 4.00
technical, dms lb. 1.84 —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.55 - 7.50
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns. lb. .27 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¾- .13¾
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.51 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs. lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls. lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms lb. 3.45 - 3.60
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., t.c.l., ex whse gal. .41 - —

Acid, ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, crude, bbls lb. .26 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. bl. .38 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .32 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .40 - —
powder, bbls lb. .45 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49 - .53
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .10¾- .11¾
double dist., dms lb. .11¾- .12¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .14 - .15
single-pressed, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .16¼- .17¼
Succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works lb. .90 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., works lb. .15 - .17
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton. 13.75 - —
66 Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton. 17.00 - —
96%, tanks, E. works ton. 18.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .13¼
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton. 19.00 —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb. .68 .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 .90

Acid, tannic, USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .31½- —
smaller lots lb. .32 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .33 - —
small, dms lb. .35 - .37
imported, kgs lb. .28 - .30
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .60 - .70
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .55
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .33 - .40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls lb. 1.40 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 1.70 - —
Agaric, white, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 2.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.38 - 1.42
powd., bbls. lb. 1.43 - 1.47
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .78 - .85

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .67½- .72½
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
works lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
works lb. .31 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .15 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, dms. lb. .60 .80
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .09 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 2.95
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .46½- .51¼
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .32½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- .50¼
tanks, same basis gal. .31½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .40 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - .49
tanks, same basis gal. .30 —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis gal. .33 —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44½- .49¼
tanks, same basis gal. .30½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .46½- .51¼
tanks, same basis gal. .32½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. 17.49 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 17.53 -17.58
tanks, same basis gal. 17.39 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R. gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .43 - .48
tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 18.44 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.48 -18.53
tanks, same basis gal. 18.34 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .28 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .39½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .29½- —
NF, 99%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd. gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .44 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .31 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 2.15 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
works lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
works lb. .06½- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.50 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. lb. .19½- .20



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Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .21 - .23
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .33 - .36
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .41 - .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .34 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .29½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works..gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots.....kilo.350.00 - —
Acetate, bots.....kilo.350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bis.....lb. .30 - .40
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.30 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
USP, hydrous, bbls.....lb. .07¼- .08
Potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- .05
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works.lb. .0650- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0690- —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .27 - .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works.lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l..lb. .09½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..ton.50.00 -54.60
l.c.l., works.....ton.72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .21¼- —
contract, works lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .18¼- —
contract, works lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .79½- —
contract, works lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld lb. .24½- .25
Oleate, dms precip lb. .35¼- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb .13 - .15
230-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb .31 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs. frt alld lb .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. alld lb .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .36
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb.13.50 - —
jars, works lb.15.00 -17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices ¼c. per lb higher W of Denver
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb .58 - —
standard, dms lb .39¼- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb .96 - —
standard, dms.....lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .43½- —
unpolished, standard, dms..lb. .44½- —
varnish standard, dms.....lb .45 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .30 - —
t.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .30 - —
t.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .30 - —
t.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .27 - .28
powd., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .97 - 1.03
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .65 - .69
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Aminophylline, USP, bots., kgs lb 6.00 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton.74.00 -75.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1...lb. .17 - .17½
2.....lb. .19 - .19½
3.....lb. .21 - .21½
4.....lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.76.50 -77 50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.95 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.75.00 -80.00

Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars.....lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works..ton.302.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.355.50 - —
less ton lots, works.....ton.360.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works, dms.....lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .31 - .36
Biduoride, dms., dlvd.....lb. .18 - .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
dms.....lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms. lb. .18½- .22
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .18 - .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 3.79 - 3.91
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works..lb. .40½- —
kgs., works.....lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .21½- —
tech., obls., works.....lb. .37 - —
dms., works.....lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, metal grade, kgs..lb. .90 - —
chemical grade, bbls., kgs..lb. .85 - —
tech. grade, bbls., kgs.....lb. .80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.57.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works ton.58.00 - —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.46.00 - —
Oleate, dms., precip.....lb. .23¼- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton.212.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.265.50 - —
less ton lots, works....ton.270.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .76 - .81
Anethol, NF, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .44 - .49
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Salt, cms., works.....lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star.....lb. .15 - .16
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .15 Nom.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 2.10 -2.35
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .32 - .33
Seed, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .81 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Amphetamine hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots..lb.36.00 - —
monobasic, bots.....lb.24.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 - —
Phosphate, dextro, dibasic, bots. lb.36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms....lb. 6.50 - —
monobasic, dms.....lb. 6.00 - —
Sulphate, dextro, bots.....lb.36.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms.....lb. .76 - .81
Anethol, NF, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .44 - .49
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
Salt, cms., works.....lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star.....lb. .15 - .16
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .20 - .20½
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .15 Nom.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 2.10 -2.35
Annatto paste, bxs.....lb. .32 - .33
Seed, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .60 - .86
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .81 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls.....lb. .85 - —

MONTROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE
TROSE MONTROSE MONTROSE MONT

Antimony Butter—Blanc Fixe

Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .29 .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .27¼- —
cases lb. .27¾- —
Oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
paint grade, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .24¾- —
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd lb. .20 - .23
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms lb. 2.35 2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots. oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, kilo. 70.00 -80.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 15.00 -16.25
Arnica, flowers, bls lb. .45 - .75
root, bls lb. 1.45 —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .12 - .15
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb No stocks
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 - .42
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¼- .06¾
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 940.00 -960.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 485.00 -492.00
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 400.00 - —
Asbestos fiber, 3K, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 313.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 267.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 249.50 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 231.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 124.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 124.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 111.50 -141.00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 111.50 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 88.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 88.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 84.00 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 78.50 -79.00
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 58.00 -59.00
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 52.00 -52.50
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 49.00 -49.50
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 41.50 -42.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 35.00 -35.50
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 -31.00
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 29.50 -30.00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 28.00 -28.50
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 -31.00
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 -31.00
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 19.00 -27.00

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ton. 31.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
Asphaltum manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works lb. .05¾- .12
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 13.50 -14.00
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 9.00 - 9.35

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.40 - 1.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .60 .65
tree bark, bgs lb. .53 .55
Barbital, USP, dms. lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works ton. 82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb. .17 - .18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 80.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½ —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots lb. .35 - .36
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb .12½- .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .65 - 1.10
Root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton. 11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .68 - —
tech., cbys., dms lb. .45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .19 .25
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
12% gamma, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 26¼- —
8% gamma 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, cns lb. 3.25 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Lackawanna, N. Y., Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .23 - —
Bethlehem, Pa., Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Dangerfield, Tex., Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh district, St. Louis, Mo.; Syracuse, N. Y., Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Wyandotte, Mich., Youngstown, Ohio gal. .22 - —
Benzophenone, cms lb 1.15 1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb .37 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq lb. .20½ .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .22
Peroxide, pure, 5lb. ctns., works. lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., dms lb. .60 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb .20 - .20½
high grade, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 4.00
Formate, cns lb. 1.60 - 3.50
Propionate, bots lb. 1.34 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.55 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb 8.90 - 9.00
Berberine, bisulphate, cns lb. 45.75 -48.00
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 45.75 -48.00
Sulphate, cns. lb. 45.75 -48.00
Berberis root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21 23½
l.c.l., works lb. .21½- 24
Betamethylnaphthalene, m.p., 32°C., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Benzoate, 5lb. dms., works lb. 1.70 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 90%-95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
98%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.85 - —
Beth root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. gram. 12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 3.95 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars lb. 3.27 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.18 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 1.85 - —
Oxychloride, dms lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.60 - —
Phenolsulphonate, 5lb. dms. lb 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, 5lb. dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, 5lb. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- .22¾

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0650- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0690- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .117 - .1175
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0832- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13¾- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd., or whse lb. .12 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. lb. .11 - .12
bark of root, bls lb. .30 - .32
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls lb. .70 - .80
Tree bark, bls lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton. 80.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 90.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 90.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton. 106.00 - —

Men Who Know Their Markets Best

Call for Fulton!

FULTON W.P.P.L. BAGS

Moisture-proof Fulton W.P.P.L. Textile bags (waterproof, paper lined) are made of tough burlap or cotton fabric. Fully lined with a strong, pliable crinkled paper permanently affixed to the textile with a waterproof adhesive. Provides a sift-proof, moisture-proof package.

FULTON MULTIWALL PAPER BAGS

Whatever your bag requirements, pasted or sewn bottom, open mouth or valve, Fulton makes them in every size, all types. Multiwall paper bags have that clean cut appearance which bespeaks uniform high quality and workmanship.

Making the Sale Starts With Making the Bag!

Men who know their markets best know that the quality and appearance of their bag package have a lot to do with sending sales upward. That's why these men go to Fulton before they go to market.

For the bag that best fits your product . . . sells your trade name . . . gives you that extra edge to cut through competition . . . for the bag that gets your product home to the consumer . . . Call for Fulton.

Convenient Plants from Coast to Coast Make Calling Fulton Easy.

FULTON BAG & COTTON MILLS

ATLANTA • ST. LOUIS • DALLAS • KANSAS CITY (Kans.) • MINNEAPOLIS
DENVER • NEW ORLEANS • LOS ANGELES • NEW YORK

Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bbls., c.l., works ton 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ton 113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton 67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton 73.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton 7.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton 7.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½ - .17½
l.c.l. lb. .17½ - .22
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Celestial, bbls. same basis lb. .15 .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb .60 .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Soda, CP bronze, bbls., same basis lb 39 —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 .26½
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb 3.75 —
Tungstic, bbls lb 3.75 —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb 1.24 —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb 2.60 2.70

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. lb .45 .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .09 .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton 75.00 —
junk, bulk, same basis ton 50.00 52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton 65.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., E. works ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton 65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton 65.00 - —
Chicago, works ton 65.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D)
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls lb 14 16
Borage flowers, bls lb. 40 45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton 70.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton 115.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 120.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 90.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 135.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 140.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 64.00 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 131.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 57.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 85.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 105.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.25 - —
powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton 60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton 105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton 110.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 36.25 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 .21
l.c.l., same basis lb .16 - .23
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots lb. 1.50 1.70
cbys. lb. 1.42 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 4.85 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .93 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .90 .95
Broomtop, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¼
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags, c.l., works lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works lb. .04 .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., a.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee Va N Y lb. .05¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis, lb. .03¾ .06
Turkey type bgs. same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works lb .09¼ .12
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .45 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .29 .35
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .65 - .70
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .14 .18
cut and sifted, bls lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .20 .26
Butadiene, cyls., refy lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½ - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .19 .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Butyl acetate, ferment., normal, other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl)
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .42 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium bromide, reagent, jars lb. 2.64 - 2.65
Iodide, jars lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Cadmium lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 4.75 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 5.00 - —
Synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 —
Hydrobromide, bots lb. 6.70 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb. 65 68
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .27 .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs lb. .27 .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
peeled, bls lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram. 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram. 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram. 4.80 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more, works unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit. .11 —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate dealers dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10½ - .11¼
Bromide, NF, jars lb. 75 .83
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton 121.00 —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).

When you make Monsanto your source of phenol you can select from three grades—phenol, U.S.P.; phenol 85% solution; liquid phenol 88% solution. Delivery can be made promptly from the nearest Monsanto warehouse.

Phenol is used in manufacturing many products, including dyestuffs, molding powders, paints, lubricating oils, disinfectants, textiles, explosives, tanning materials, medicinals, antiseptics, preservatives, deodorants, soaps, embalming fluids, vermin exterminators, rubber compounds and photographic chemicals.

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ortho-Chlorophenol
para-Chlorophenol
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Calcium Chloride—Charcoal, Willow

Calcium chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 22.00 —
l.c.l., same basis ton 37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars ton 9.00 —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works ton 29.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton 30.00 -59.00
USP gran bbls lb .30 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. 29¼- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .65 .70
USP, bbls., dms lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib., dms. lb 1.65 1.80
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm. 24.00 -25.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis, cs. 19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms. lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars lb. 4.10 - 4.12
Lactate, USP, dms lb. .37 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld lb. 23¾ —
Nitrate, tech., works lb. .07 .09
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .64 .65
Phosphate, dibasic, USP bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.75 —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.10 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 10 tons, works, ton 105.00 - —
one ton or over, works ton 115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton 125.00 —

Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald. lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .24 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 06 - —
Stearate, precip., cins., c.l., works, lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 33 - .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works lb 1.25 - —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 1.06 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works lb. 1.50 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 .85
Calomel, USP, fine powd., dms., lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.10 3.20
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
slabs, cs lb. .56 - —
tablets, cs lb. .74 - —
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) lb. 44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .47 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .74 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —

Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.30
powd., bxs. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Russian, bgs lb. 4.50 - 5.00
powd., bxs. lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.50
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.02 - 1.30
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .13¾- .14
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.75 - —
fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0440- —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. 09 .11½
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld lb. 08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
W of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b stock points lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
NF, cbys lb. .17 .19
Carboxymethylcellulose-sodium—See CMC.
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 4.25
100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.10 4.75

Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs. lb. 3.50 - 3.55
medium, cs lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Coorges, cs. lb. 2.20 - 2.25
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs., lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Indian, cs. lb. No prices.
green, Alleppey, bgs., afloat lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.20
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF, quik, 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls, 100 mg. 2.00 - —
bulk, grain quantities gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .56 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram lb. .70 - —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. cn cn. .85 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units, per gram lb. 37.50 - —
50,000 A units per gram lb. 7.87 - —
26,000 A units per gram, tins, works, milli. units. .22 - —
dms., works milli. units. .20 - —
3,330 A units per gram lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, milli. units. .44 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 10.00 -16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .28 - .30
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .24 - .24½
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .24 - .25
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .28 Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .20¼- .21
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b Newark, N. J. lb. .21 —
ton lots, same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia bark, Batavia, tongstick, bls., lb. .25 - .26
broken, bls. lb. .26 - .27
short stick, bls lb. .23 - .24
China, Canton, rolls, select, cs. lb. .12½- .13
broken, bls lb. .11½- .12
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .15¼- .15¾
broken, bls. lb. .14 - .14½
unscraped, bls lb. .14½- .15
broken, bls lb. .13½- .14
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls lb. .15½- .16
broken, bls. lb. .14½- 15
unscraped, bls. lb. .14½- .15
broken, bls. lb. .14 - .14¼
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .28 - .29
medium, bls lb. .37 - .38
thin, bls. lb. .44 - .45
Buds, China, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports long tons. 115.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns lb. 10.00 -40.00
artificial, cns. lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip, bls lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .29½- .30
Indian, bgs. lb. .26 - .26½
futures, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .33 - .36
Cellulose acetate, molding composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .51
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .48 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .49 - —
36.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 - .53
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - .54
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 - .61
regular blacks, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .48
variegations, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. .70 - .73
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 1.85 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .02⅞- .05½
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 32.50 40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs. lb. .55 - .70
Roman, bls lb. .95 1.00
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works ton. 49.80 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 51.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works, ton. 46.80 .59.00
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton. 38.80 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton. 41.80 -45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., ogs., c.l., works, South ton. 30.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works ton. 40.00 -50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton. 35.00 —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton. 40.00 -50.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton. 23.50 - —
Willow, powd., bbls lb. .06 .07

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Filtrol removes chlorophyll

Yes, Filtrol* adsorbents remove chlorophyll because Filtrol is a highly activated adsorbent with scientifically controlled pH; possessing many times the bleaching power of other bleaching earths.

Filtrol not only produces lowest color in fatty oils but it does so at lowest cost.

Filtrol adsorbents give refiners greater profits. The use of as little as 30% as much Filtrol as other bleaching earths, gives the same color; hence refiners using Filtrol greatly increase the yield of valuable finished oil now lost in the press cake when other bleaching earths are used.

Other profits in the use of Filtrol result from smaller filter press requirements, less press cake disposal, lower labor costs, and greatly reduced shipping cost and storage space requirements.

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OUR PROMISE. Fulfilling our promise to the industry, announcements have been withheld until these statements could be made with assurance:

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2. Roche has substantial inventories on hand.
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THE THREE FREEDOMS

NEW BUYING FREEDOM. Synthetic vitamin A palmitate 'Roche' will be in steady supply, just like the vitamins B_1, B_2, B_6, C and E. We produce by the tons, so that you can at last learn the habit of ordering when and as needed, at the prevailing market.

NEW PRODUCT CONTROL FREEDOM. No longer having to face large fluctuations in potency, color, taste and quality, the door is now open for you to establish new high criteria in finished products containing vitamin A through use of the 'Roche' synthetic vitamin.

NEW COST FREEDOM. Think of the thousands of dollars you have spent to protect your vitamin A supply lines; large sums of money tied up, huge inventories subject to deterioration and taking up valuable space, all while having to gamble against possibility of a drop in market price. Think, too, of your costly product failures traceable to quality variations in your raw material. Synthetic vitamin A 'Roche', standardized at 800,000 to 900,000 units (Morton-Stubbs) (tentative U.S.P. XIV) per gram, constant in quality, is available at a far lower price than you were paying only some months back for lower potency A oils.

ACT NOW . . . LOOK AHEAD. Check your inventories of printed cartons, labels and packaged pharmaceutical products today, fix the date for your first production with synthetic vitamin A palmitate 'Roche'. Samples and technical data are available.

Right now, send in your orders by wire or phone.

VITAMIN DIVISION • HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.

Nutley 10, N. J. • Nutley 2-5000

Chestnut Extract—Cumene

Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0438- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0465- —
tanks, works lb. .0370- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1040- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1115- —
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton.13.50- 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.50 -10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.13.00 • —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 • —
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net ton.35.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.45.00 -60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .25 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 • —
tanks, works lb. .21 • —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l., stock points lb. .82 - 1.05
refined, dms., stock points lb. .97 - 1.20
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 • —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .07 • .12
l.c.l., stock points lb. .09 • .15
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.40 • —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 2.70 • —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.30 • —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
USP, dms. lb. .30 • .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 • —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.40 • —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld. lb. .91 • —
100-lbs., same basis lb. .93 • —
25-lbs., same basis lb. 1.18 • —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 • —
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 • —
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 • —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7%, bbls., cs. lb. .08 - .08½
8½%, bbls., cs. lb. No stocks
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 • —
Trioxide, USP, bots lb. .62 • —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 - 9.24
Cinchona bark, NF, red, quill, 20-inch, cs. lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb. .40 - .45
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 • —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .55 • —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .69 • —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .65 • —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .42 • —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .19 - .20
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.25 - 5.40
Citronellal, bots., dms lb 2.50 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb 2.95 - 4.75
Civet, bots oz. 4.00 - 5.00
artificial, bots lb.15.00 • —
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .19 - .19½
futures, bls. lb. No offering
Zanzibar, bls lb. .19 - .19½
futures lb. .19 - .19½
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs lb. .55 - .65
imported, bgs. lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .60 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 • .72
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 • .69
tech., low and medium vis., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 • —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .23½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 • —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .13½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 • —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., divd lb. .93½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 • —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs lb. 1.65 • —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .91¼- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs lb. .91¼- —
Hydrate, bbls. lb. 2.13 • —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs lb. 2.13 • —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms. lb. .57 • —
solid, 8½%, Co, dms lb. .66½- —
8% Co, dms lb. .62½- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 1.80 • —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 1.82 - 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms. lb. .37¼- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .78¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.38 • —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms lb. .22¾- —
Sulphate, bgs. lb. .68¼- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.05 • —
Cobalt salts, prices are on dlvd., basis.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. 75 • —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz.13.25 • —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 • —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 • .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 • .70
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .16 • .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .54 • .54½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz.13.25 • —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz.11.85 • —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz.10.25 • —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz.10.75 • —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls lb. .22 • .24
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 • .19
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz.86.00 -96.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .60 • .70
Seed, bgs lb. 2.25 • 2.50
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .24 • .29
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .25½- .30½
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 • .35
Colombo root, bls lb. .18 • .23
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .30 • .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .18 • .20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .58 • .60
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 • —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 • .30
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .1860- .2578
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .25½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .17¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 • —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .46½- —
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss lb. .24¾- .25¼
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .18½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld. lb. .22¼- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .27 • —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .39 • —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .25½- .28½
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .26½- .30½
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. 24¼- .27¼
Quinolate, fib. dms. lb. 3.50 • —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .23¼- —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.25
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works. lb. .12¾- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.11.90 -13.00
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1815- .2245
l.c.l., works lb. .2050- .2345
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .10 • .26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 • 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.20.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 • —
Copra, c.i.f., Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.195.00 -197.50
Pacific ports ton.190.00 -192.50
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .07½- .07¾
Italian, bgs lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs lb. .09¼- .09½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.69 • —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l 100 lbs. 5.97 • —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.12 • —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 • .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.68 • —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 • —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .25 • .30
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 • —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis ton.57.00 • —
Coumarin, cns., 25 lb lb. 2.75 • —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .90 Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .28 • .30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 • .29
imported, kgs. lb. .22 • .24
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. equald. gal. .14 • .18
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .39 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .25 • —
solution, 30%, tanks, works gal. .20 • —
NF, beechwood, bots, cbys lb. 1.15 • 1.20
hardwood, bots, cbys lb. .25 • —
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 • .35
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.35 2.40
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .1130- .1258
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1160- .1288
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .1225- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1255- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 • .1125
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1180- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1210- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1280- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1050- .1150
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 • .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.75 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.00 • —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .28 • —
extract liquid 1% rotenone, dms., works gal. 1.50N - —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs lb. .35 .45
powd., cs. lb. .44 • .54
Culvers root, bbls lb. .50 .60
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .03 • —
l.c.l. lb. .09 • —
tanks gal. .53 • .56

If you Manufacture...
ANTIHISTAMINIC AGENTS
ANTISPASMODIC AGENTS
ANALGESICS
we can supply you with

DMC
β-DIMETHYLAMINOETHYL CHLORIDE HYDROCHLORIDE
$(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$

DEC
β-DIETHYLAMINOETHYL CHLORIDE HYDROCHLORIDE
$(C_2H_5)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$

Michigan Chemical Corporation has been a prime manufacturer of DMC and DEC since 1947 and is recognized as one of the first in the field for the manufacture of pharmaceutical intermediates in the synthesis of antihistaminic agents.

These intermediates are now available for immediate delivery.

NOTE: Other Hydrochlorides of Dialkylaminoalkylchlorides are available in pilot plant quantities. For full details write or phone.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

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Manufacturers of ORGANIC AND INORGANIC BROMIDES, SALT, MAGNESIUM OXIDES, LIQUID CALCIUM MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE, DDT AND OTHER PHARMACEUTICAL, INDUSTRIAL AND INSECTICIDAL CHEMICALS

Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs. lb. .16½ - .17
Persian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16¼
Syrian, bgs. lb. .16½ - .17
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk ton. 46.50 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton. 2.55 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .10½ - .11¼
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
tanks, works lb. .09¼ - .10
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .21½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb .27 - .31
tanks, works lb .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls. works, cyl. 40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .55
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .54 - .61
Damiana leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49½ - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - .32
smaller lots, works lb. .29 - .33
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate, 85% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton. 44.15 - 55.75
Rock, 14½ %P, paper bgs., works ton. 45.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10½ - .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls. lb. .22 - .23
over 2% ffa., bbls. lb. .21 - .22
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd lb. .33 Nom.
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride-dl, dms. lb. 7.50 - —
dextro, dms. lb. 30.00 - —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.35 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.29 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.09 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.04 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.39 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.79 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .08½ - .10
Tapioca, pure, envelope, bgs. lb. .15 - .16
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¼ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.00 - 5.50
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .35½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .36½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 - 62.00
California ton. 38.00 - 40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
tanks, works lb. .49½ - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51½ - .52½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52½ - .53½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .49 - .50
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .54½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .53 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .047 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .37¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., E lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - .52½
tanks, dlvd lb. .43½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½ - .35½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½ - .36½
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .27½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .28
tanks, dlvd lb. .24½ - .26
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works lb. .14½ - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57½ - —
tanks, works lb. .55½ - —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½ - —
tanks, works lb. .24½ - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
tanks, works lb. .20½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots kilo. 240.00 - 275.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 15.00 - 18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 - 30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms lb. .85 - 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 15.00 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .34 - .36
Oleate, light, dms lb. .26 - .28
Stearate, dms lb. .27 - .29
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .41 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials. gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms. lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½ - —
tanks, works lb. .05½ - —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Dillseed, natural, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12½ - .13
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .27 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .38 - .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
tanks lb. .21 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, bbls lb. .16 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 46° C m.p., c.l., dms. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .14¼ - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .07 - .09
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms, incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .46 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .30 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .36 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .30
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. dms. lb. .43 - .53
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .26 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —

HEYDEN

FORMIC ACID and SODIUM FORMATE

Heyden Formic Acid (85% and 90%) and Sodium Formate are used extensively in several important and diversified industries. They serve major roles in the textile and leather fields, and in the production of wallpapers.

In the textile industries, Heyden Formic Acid is employed in the dyeing, mothproofing and impregnating of fabrics. In the leather industry, it inhibits mold growth and is used for deliming, pickling, swelling, soaking, disinfecting and tanning of hides.

Sodium Formate is used as a mordant in dyeing and printing, as a humectant, and in the chrome tanning of leather. It has given very satisfactory results in the production of water-resistant wallpapers.

Containers: Formic Acid is shipped in 125 lb. carboys or 500 lb. stainless steel drums; Sodium Formate in 300 lb. fiber drums.

Samples mailed promptly upon request on company letterhead.

Serving Industry THROUGH FINER CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

393 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 1, N. Y.
CHICAGO 6 • PHILADELPHIA 3
SAN FRANCISCO 11 • RUMFORD 16, R. I.

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides • Chlorinated Aromatics • Chlorobenzenes • Cresotes • 2,4-D • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine • Medicinal Colloids • Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Quinates • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Strontium

Diphenylhydantoin-Sodium, USP—Ether Nitrous

Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	3.50	3.75
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Dipropyleneglycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16½	—
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	—
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.91	—
t.c.l., works	lb	95	—
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock	ton.	68.00	—
Divinylbenzene, 18% dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
40%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
t.c.l., works	lb	.60	65
Dodecylitoluene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb	.13	—
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.20	.24
imp., NF, cut, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Dogwood bark, Jamaica	lb.	.10	.14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	.47
mass, cs.	lb.	.90	1.00
reeds, cs	lb.	1.75	2.00
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots:—			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00	17 60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	17.00	17 60
No. 2, cns.	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns.	lb.	35.25	35.90
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots—			
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.55	4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns.	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns.	lb.	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns.	lb.	5.30	5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.50	11.05
No. 3, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns.	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns.	lb.	4.00	4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—			
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns.	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 9, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	2.25	—
No. 12, cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns.	lb.	24.00	—
No. 21, cns.	lb.	4.70	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 28, cns.	lb.	24.65	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—			
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	9.15	—
No. 33, cns.	lb.	14.65	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	13.55	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots:—			
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	—
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).			
20 Chrysodine G.	lb.	.59	—
27 Orange G.	lb.	.71	—
31 Amido naphthol red G.	lb.	.59	—
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.76	—
40 Alizarine yellow R	lb.	.97	—
57 Amido naphthol red 6B	lb.	.90	—
79 Ponceau R	lb.	.68	—
151 Orange II	lb.	.44	—
165 Red lake C	lb.	1.05	—
179 Azo rubine	lb.	.92	—
176 Red lake A	lb.	.80	—
180 Diamond blue 3B	lb.	.84	—
185 Cochineal red A	lb.	.85	—
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.62	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.72	—
208 Sulphon acid blue R	lb.	.83	—
216 Acid alizarin red B	lb.	.77	—
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.82	—
246 Naphthol blue black	lb.	.78	—
278 Benzo fast red SBL	lb	2.74	—
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra	lb.	1.00	—
299 Diamond black F	lb.	1.78	—
304 Nerol 2B	lb.	1.84	—
326 Benzo fast orange S	lb.	1.45	—
332 Bismarck brown R	lb.	.78	—
365 Chrysophenine	lb.	2.14	—
382 Diamine black BH	lb.	1.51	—
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).			
401 Diamine black BH	lb.	.58	—
406 Benzo blue 2B conc	lb.	.98	—
419 Diamine fast red F	lb.	1.05	—
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.82	—
448 Benzo purpurine 4B	lb.	1.08	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF	lb.	1.48	—
562 Trisulphon brown B	lb.	1.78	—
581 Direct deep black EW extra.	lb.	.81	—
593 Diamine green B	lb.	.60	—
598 Congo brown G	lb.	1.20	—
620 Sun yellow	lb.	.84	—
639 Xylene light yellow	lb.	1.77	—
640 Tartrazine	lb	1.34	—
655 Auramine	lb.	1.69	—
657 Malachite green	lb.	1.93	—
662 Brilliant green	lb.	2.55	—
667 Brilliant milling green B	lb.	3.27	—
671 Glaucine	lb.	1.54	—
680 Methyl violet B	lb.	.95	—
681 Crystal violet	lb.	1.91	—
698 Formyl violet S4B	lb.	1.51	—
720 Chrome azurol B	lb	3.60	—
729 Victoria blue B	lb.	2.48	2.68
737 Wool green S	lb	2.14	—
749 Rhodamine B	lb.	3.85	—
814 Chloramine yellow	lb	2.76	—
841 Safranine	lb	2.58	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78	lb	.56	—
922 Methylene blue GXX	lb	1.28	—
969 Hydron blue R	lb.	.72	—
978 Sulphur black T extra	lb.	.28½	—
1027 Alizarin VI	lb	.64	—
1034 Alizarin red S	lb	2.30	—
1054 Alizarin saphiro B	lb.	2.59	—
1078 Alizarin cyanine green	lb.	2.61	—
1085 Alizarin blue black B	lb.	2.13	—
1091 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste	lb	1.98	—
double paste	lb.	3.92	—
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.72	—
1101 Caledon jade green	lb.	2.32	—
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.52	—
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste	lb.	1.72	—
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste	lb.	1.08	—
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
double paste	lb.	3.29	—
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste	lb.	1.54	—
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste	lb.	1.57	—
p-4 Acid anthracine brown P.G.	lb.	2.48	—
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB	lb.	1.25	—
p-24 Benzo fast black L	lb.	1.94	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA.	lb.	2.35	—
p-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	.97	—
p-244 Celliton scarlet B	lb.	1.25	—
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.74	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.			
Black, blue, No. 550	lb.	.72	—
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.79	—
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.32	—
Yellow, C	lb.	1.05	—
FN, conc	lb.	1.08	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.			
Auramine, G	lb.	1.66	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.08	—
Jet	lb.	1.08	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.44	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	78	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.54	—
Y extra	lb.	58	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	2.34	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	1.59	—
Rhodamine, B	lb.	3.97	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.66	—
Violet, methyl, B	lb.	1.03	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.			
Black, acid blue, B extra	lb.	76	—
Orange, acid, Y, conc	lb.	43	—
Rhodamine, azo R, extra, conc.			
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc	lb.	3.97	—
Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb.	1.33	—
Yellow, azo-, conc	lb.	.32	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	1.99	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.83	—
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dy in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.			

V-C elemental PHOSPHORUS

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION has doubled its capacity to produce elemental phosphorus by the electric furnace process at Nichols, Florida, and construction of new V-C furnace operations at Charleston, South Carolina, will be completed in the spring of 1950.

These enlarged production facilities, together with V-C's major raw material resources, assure a greatly increased output of V-C Phosphorus to meet the growing demand for this basic chemical.

The purity of V-C Phosphorus surpasses all known specifications for this product. V-C Phosphorus is available for shipment in tank cars . . . or in steel drums for shipment by rail or water.

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION • Chemicals Division: *401 East Main St., Richmond 8, Virginia*

PHOSPHORUS
PHOSPHORIC ACIDS
85% N.F. Grade • 85% Technical Grade
75% Food Grade • 50% Food Grade • 62½% Commercial Grade
SODIUM PHOSPHATES
Disodium Phosphate (*Technical and Drug Grades*)
Trisodium Phosphate • Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
Sodium Tripolyphosphate
CALCIUM PHOSPHATES
Monocalcium Phosphate • Lucky Leaven® Phosphate
Phosphate-Paste

VC CHEMICALS ®

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.45	.55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.10	1.13
tanners, bbls	lb	06½	07
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	40	.50
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.22	.25
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.35
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.40	.45
select, bndls	lb.	.55	.60
Emetine hydrochloride USP bots	oz.	38.75	42.00
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.25	.32
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.98	—
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.36½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.37	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots	gram.	.45	.50
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.15	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35	—
t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	3.75	Nom.
Eserine, bots.	oz.	45.0	50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots	oz.	50.00	51.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	35.00	36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works.	lb.	16½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals	bot.	1.00	—
75 cc, hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.30	—
anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns.	lb.	75	.90
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08½	—
synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd. East	lb.	10½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	12½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	08½	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	06½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	04½	—
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs	lb.	1.03	1.10

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09½	—
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11¾	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.09	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.48½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.46	—
Benzoate, dms.	lb.	.68	—
Betaethoxypropionate dms. works	lb.	.70	—
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms.	lb.	.39	.41
Butyrate, bots.	gal.	4.75	—
cns., works	lb.	.65	.70
dms., works	lb.	.60	—
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech., tanks, frt. alld. East	lb.	.13½	—
USP, bbls., cyl.	lb.	.20	.22
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	2.30	3.66
Formate, dms.	lb.	.35	—
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.06	4.27
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.41	—
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	2.00
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53	—
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., works.	lb.	.55	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, dms.	lb.	.80	—
Ethylanilin, dms	lb.	.60	—
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Ethylcellulose, fib dms., 5,000 lbs., works	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.54	.57
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.09½	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.10½	—
W of Rockies	lb.	.11½	—
tanks, frt. alld., E. Rockies	lb.	.08	—
W. of Rockies	lb.	.09	—
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¾	—
tanks, frt. alld. East	lb.	.16¾	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)			
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.42½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.25	—
tanks, works	lb.	.23	—
Monostearate, dms	lb.	.38	.40
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots.	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls.	lb.	.80	—
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75	—
smaller lots	lb.	6.80	6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.25	2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.	lb.	.10	.14
Eugenol, prime, USP.	lb.	2.05	2.75
Euphorbia, pil., herb., bls.	lb.	.18	.20

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works	ton.	11.75	12.50
Pottery, bgs., 2 ton lots, works.	ton.	20.00	22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	20.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.16	Nom.
French, bgs.	lb.	.12	Nom.
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.12	.12½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.11	.11½
futures, bgs.	lb.	.11	.11½
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.07	.07¼
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.07	.07½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate).			
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see iron glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).			
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.11½	—
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.13½	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	28.00	32.50
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.35	2.60
Fishberries, bgs.	lb.	.20	.25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area	ton.	165.00	—
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto area	ton.	135.00	—
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).			
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.42	.45
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l.,			
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., mines.	ton.	47.50	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	49.50	—
bulk, contract, c.l., mines	ton.	42.00	—
noncontract, c.l., mines	ton.	45.00	—
l.c.l., mines	ton.	47.00	—
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines, net	ton.	39.00	41.00
powd., 90-92%	ton.	41.00	—
foundry grade, lump, 85-60%,	ton.	34.00	—
washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	35.00	37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	34.00	36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	33.00	35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	32.00	34.00

Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works	lb.	.0370	—
l.c.l., E. works	lb.	.0620	—
tanks, E. works	lb.	.0370	—
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works	lb.	.0350	—

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware, in states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.

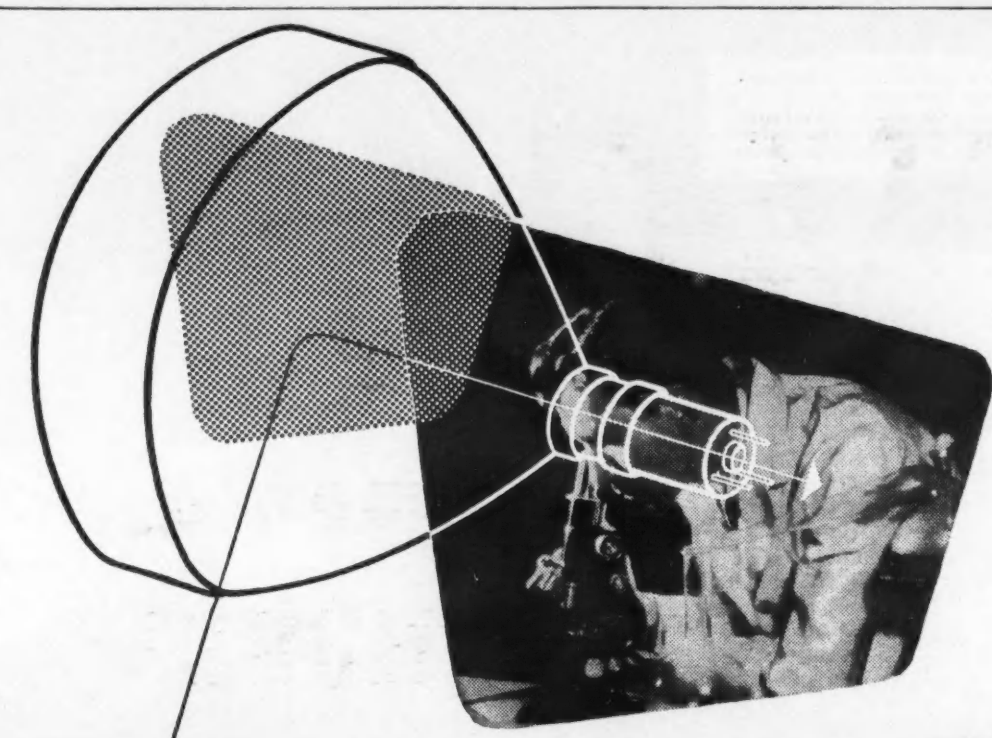
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines	ton.	30.00	—
Tex., mines	ton.	27.00	—
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	2.00	4.00
imported, bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00	40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09½	—
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.42½	—
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½	—
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22	—
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20½	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19½	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	—
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.28	—

G

G salt, bbls	lb.	.59	.60
Galangal root, bls.	lb.	.22	.24
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock	lb.	No stocks.	
Extract, bbls.		No stocks.	
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.10	—
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks	gal.	.1120	—
Gulf coast, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.10	.11
Group 3, 80 octane, tanks	gal.	.09625	.10125
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74-76 octane, leaded tanks	gal.	.12	—
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks	gal.	.05875	—
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs	lb.	1.15	—
Geisemium root, bls.	lb.	.25	.30
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.13	.17
grd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17	.18
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.18	.21
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	2.75
prime	lb	2.20	2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns.	lb.	2.65	3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, African, bots.	lb.	7.50	8.35
Jamaican	lb.	9.50	—
Root, African, bls.	lb.	.45	.45½
Cochin, bleached, bgs., futures,	lb.	.70	.71
unbleached, bgs., futures.	lb.	.70	.71
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.51	.52
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.50	.51
No. 3, bgs., Feb.-Apr. shipment	lb.	.42	.43
Rhattoon, bgs.	lb.	No stocks.	
Ginseng root, cs.	lb.	12.00	16.00
Glauber's salt, annyd. (see Sodium sulphate).			
cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60	—
l.c.l., bgs., works	100 lbs.	1.75	2.00
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest	lb.	.17½	—
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—

Ethyl Acetate—Glycerin, Dynamite

Glue, bone, calcium type, 80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.22	—
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	—
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.			
ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	—
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	.23
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23	.26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	.27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25	.29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26	.30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27	.31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28	.32
299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	.33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	.33
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	.34
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32	.35
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33	.36¼
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34	.38
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	.39
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.			
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 85%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	.18¾
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	.16¼
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.23½	—



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Silver	Less than	0.1 ppm
Bismuth	Less than	0.1 ppm
Cobalt	Less than	0.5 ppm
Chromium	Less than	0.5 ppm
Cesium	Less than	0.1 ppm
Iron		0.2 ppm
Lithium		0.9 ppm
Manganese	Less than	0.1 ppm
Nickel	Less than	0.5 ppm
Aluminum		15.0 ppm
Barium	Less than	0.1 ppm
Cadmium	Less than	0.1 ppm
Lead		1.2 ppm
Silicon	Less than	1.0 ppm
Tin		0.3 ppm
Strontium	Less than	0.1 ppm
Titanium	Less than	0.5 ppm
Zinc	Less than	1.0 ppm

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Glycerin, High Gravity—Hellebore Root

Glycerin, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
refined, BP, 93%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 • —
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24⅝- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23⅝- —
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol boriborate, dms. lb. .28 • .30
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 • —
tanks, works lb .17 —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots oz.20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs. lb. .40 • .41
Goldenseal root, bls. lb. 3.20 • 3.40
powd. bxs. lb. 4.25 • 4.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.50 -14.00
USP (X. bots oz.14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs. lb. .68 • .75
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, whse lb. No prices.

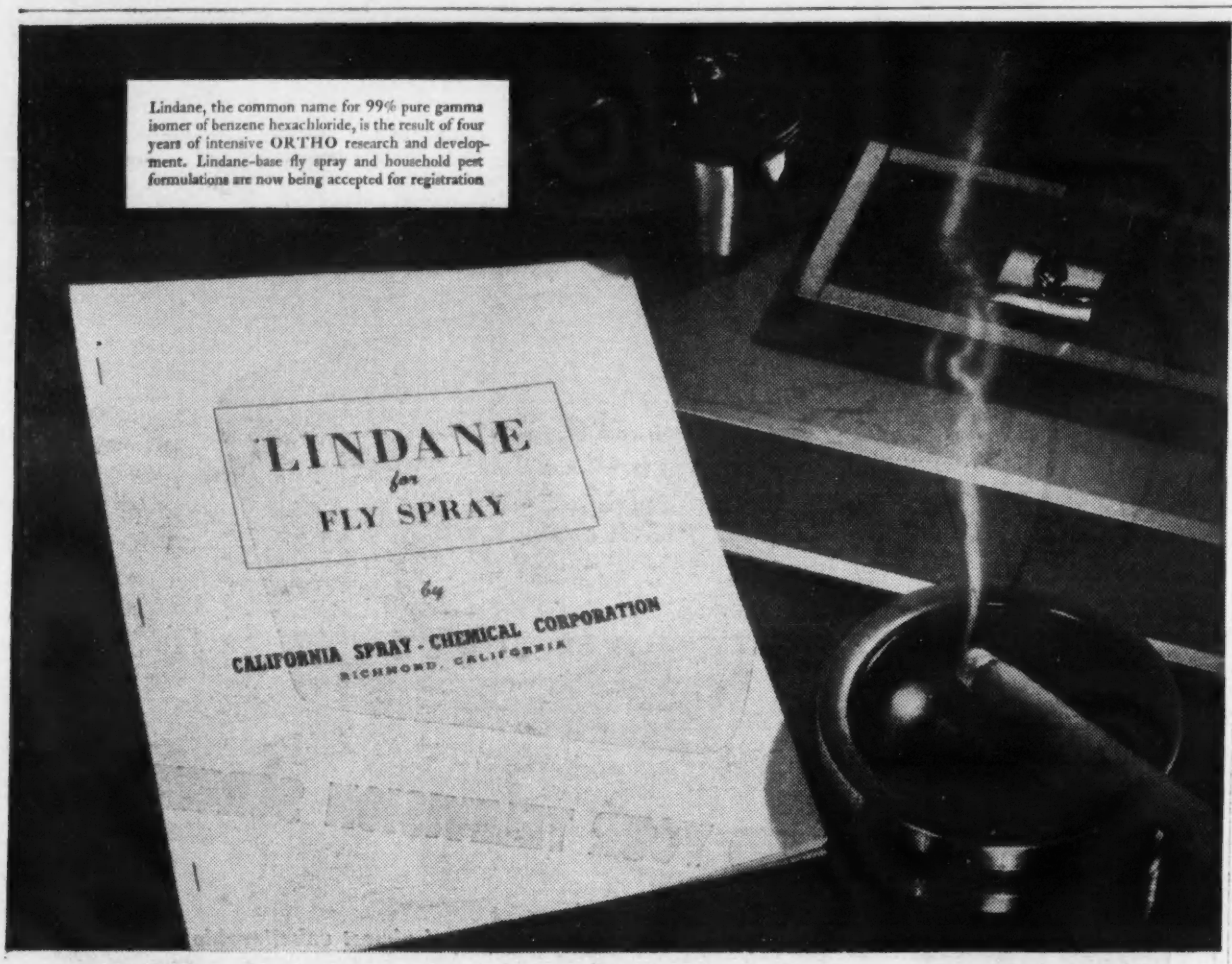
Grease, house, loose, dlvd. lb. .05⅝- —
White, choice, loose lb. .06⅜- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .05⅝- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .38½- —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .32 • —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .33 • —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .34 • —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .34½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .35¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .35¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .36¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .38½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 • —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12½- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¾- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .14½- —

Green, chrome, reduced color, 17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 • —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .18½- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .19½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .22¼- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .24½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26 • —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .25¾- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .27¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis bl. .28½- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 • 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .33 .40

Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 • —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 • —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 • 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs. lb. 3.00 • 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 • —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .24 • .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs. lb. .60 • .65
ordinary, cs. lb. .49 • .51
Wood, bls. lb. .35 • .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.90 • 3.95
Carbonate, dms. lb. 2.95 • 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs. lb. 1.50 • 1.75
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs. lb. .90 • .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs. lb. .50 • .70
Camphor (see C)
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 • .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18 • .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .13½- .15
Manila, loba, B, bgs. lb. .25 • .27
C, bgs. lb. .23 • .24½
CBB, bgs. lb. .19 • .20
CNE, bgs. lb. .13½- .15
DBB, bgs. lb. .16½- .17½
DK, bgs. lb. .13 • .14
dust, bgs. lb. .07 • .08
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .11 • .13½
WS, bgs lb. .21 • .22
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .18½- .20½
nubs, bgs. lb. .22 • .24
seeds, bgs. lb. .15 • .16
sorts, bgs. lb. .17½- .19½
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .22 • .24
nubs, bgs lb. .32 • .35
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs lb. .28 • .30
A/E, bgs lb. .23 • .24
dust, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
E, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .09 • .10
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .06 • .07
black, bold, bgs lb. .11½- .12½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09 • .10
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .09 • .10
pale, chips, bgs lb. .12 • .14
nubs, bgs. lb. .20 • .22
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .29 • .32
No. 2, bgs. lb. .22 • .23
No. 3, bgs. lb. .10 • .12
dust, bgs. lb. .09 • .10
seeds, bgs. lb. .13 • .14
Elemi, cns lb. .21 • .28
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .13 • .13½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .13 • .13½
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .35 • .40
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 • .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.15 • 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 • 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 • .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 • .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .49 • .54
No. 2 lb. .45 • .46
No. 3 lb. .34 • .35
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¼
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .30 • .32
Mastic, cs. lb. 1.80 • 1.90
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 • .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs. lb. .12 • .13
tears, cs. lb. .16 • .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. 2.25 Nom.
Scammony, cs. lb. 1.50 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 • .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 2.75 • 3.00
No. 2, cs lb. 2.50 • 2.75
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 • 2.00
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 • 1.45
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 • —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald ton.22.65 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.23.25 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.17.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.30.65 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.21.45 • —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton.12.50 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton.10.50 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton.12.00 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald ton.12.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald ton.18.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton.12.50 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 • —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
National City, Mich., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald tr n. 8.00 • —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 • —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald ton 8.00 • —
Terra alba, paper bags., c.l., Harlem River, N.Y. works ton.22.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 • —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .45 • .50
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 2.85 3.05
hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .80 • .90
imp., black, whole, bls. lb. .20 • .25
ground, bxs. lb. .25 • .30
powder, bxs. lb. .27 • .33
white, whole, bls. lb. .30 • .40
powder, bxs. lb. .35 • .45


Lindane, the common name for 99% pure gamma isomer of benzene hexachloride, is the result of four years of intensive ORTHO research and development. Lindane-base fly spray and household pest formulations are now being accepted for registration
LINDANE
for
FLY SPRAY
by
CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORPORATION
RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA

A special technical report for FLY SPRAY MANUFACTURERS

ORTHO Lindane is now available from the California Spray-Chemical Corporation.

OFFICIAL TESTS and commercial usage prove lindane to be the best insecticide now known for control of flies—including resistant flies. To give you full, technical information on this outstanding insecticide, we have prepared the special report, *"Lindane for Fly Control."* The chart on the right, taken from this report, illustrates the comparative effectiveness of lindane in fly knockdown value.

Lindane also controls such household pests as ants, roaches, silverfish, mosquitoes, gnats, carpet beetles, house spiders.

We invite your inquiry regarding the use of ORTHO Lindane in your formulations. The complete technical report, as well as sizes, prices, your profit possibilities and other pertinent details will be promptly furnished you upon request—simply wire, telephone or write the nearest office listed at the right.

Treatment	Percent Knockdown	Knockdown Time, Fly strain		
		Bellflower	San Jose	Laboratory
DDT 100 mg. per sq. ft.	50	720 mins. (12 hrs.)	420 mins.	91 mins.
	100	2880 mins. (48 hrs.)	1440 mins.	152 mins.
Methoxychlor 100 mg. per sq. ft.	50	255 mins.	56 mins.	37 mins.
	100	360 mins.	108 mins.	67 mins.
Lindane 0.3 mg. per sq. ft.	50	11 mins.	16 mins.	13 mins.
	100	20 mins.	15 mins.	20 mins.

ORTHO

CALIFORNIA SPRAY-CHEMICAL CORP.

Ortho Way, Richmond, Calif. • Phone Beacon 5-1060 • Attn: E. W. Cannon or C. E. Cody
1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W. 44, Wash., D.C. • Phone Decatur 2718 • Attn: H. J. Grady

ORTHO TM REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

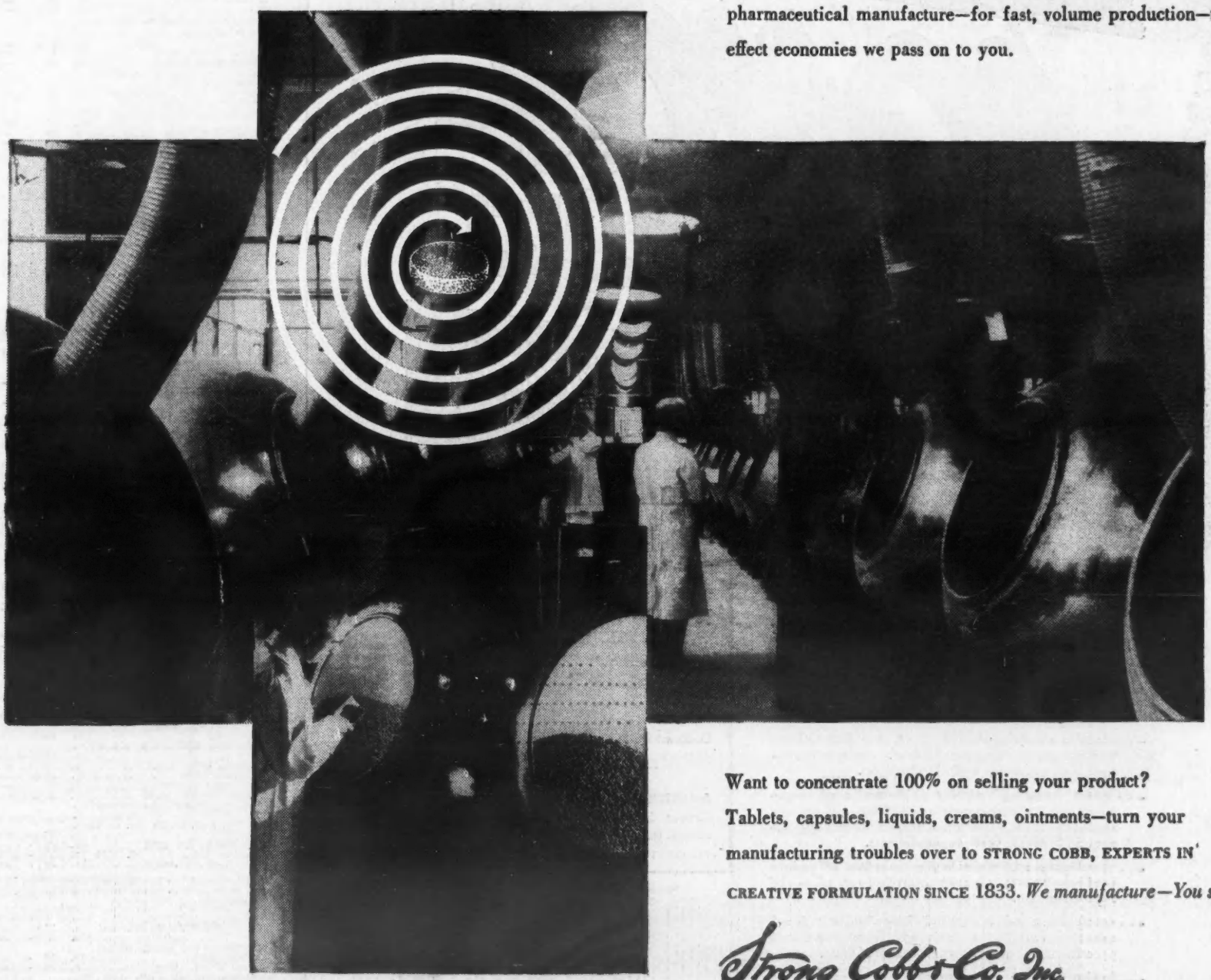
coated tablets

get a good "panning"

from Strong Cobb!

For Strong Cobb has one of the biggest batteries of coating pans in the country—turning out millions upon millions of coated tablets yearly! And despite the staggering quantities of tablets delivered, they are uniform in quality, potency and purity—*batch after batch!*

Naturally, the country's oldest, largest private formula manufacturer is fully precision-equipped in every phase of pharmaceutical manufacture—for fast, volume production—to effect economies we pass on to you.



Want to concentrate 100% on selling your product? Tablets, capsules, liquids, creams, ointments—turn your manufacturing troubles over to STRONG COBB, EXPERTS IN CREATIVE FORMULATION SINCE 1833. *We manufacture—You sell!*

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

Originators and Developers of the AMPIN® for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection

Helonias Root—Lead Naphthenate

Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.65	- 1.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.45½-	—
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.44½-	—
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.41½-	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40½-	—
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.38½-	—
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.36½-	—
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.34½-	—
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18	- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	- —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.12½-	—
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks.	
tanks, works	lb.	No stocks.	
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.30	- .40
Henna leaves, bls	lb.	.23	- .35
powd., bbls., bgs	lb.	.27	- .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.16	- —
group 3, tanks	gal.	.12½-	.13½
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.22	- —
bbls.	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis	lb.	.24	- —
bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
USP, dms., 500 lbs., or more, same basis	lb.	.38½-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.39½-	—
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).			
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks	gal.	.13½-	.14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.16	- —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.29	- —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½-	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 50 lbs. up, frt. alld	lb.	17.00	-19.00
works	lb.	17.00	-25.75
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	18.00	-19.50
works	lb.	18.00	-31.50
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots	kilo.	500.00	- —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo lots, works	kilo.	100.00	-120.00
1-5 kilos, works	kilo.	110.00	-130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	15.00	-16.00
Hydrochloride, bots	oz.	20.00	-22.00
Methylbromide, NF	oz.	13.00	-16.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton	7.00	- —
Hops, NF, bls.	lb	.40	- .45
Horehound, bls.	lb.	.17	- .19
Hydrangea root, bls	lb.	.14	- .17
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	53.50	-63.80
Hydrochloride, NF	oz.	29.50	-36.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	53.50	-63.50
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots	bot.	1.95	- —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).			
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cans., works	lb.	.50	- .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls	lb.	.03¾-	.05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal	lb.	.17½-	.19½
35%, cbys., same basis	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks	lb.	.19¾-	—
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms	lb.	.90	- —
tech., dms.	lb.	.70	- —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.	lb.	5.35	- 7.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).			
Hyoscyamine, bots.	oz.	15.75	-16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.	lb.	16.50	-18.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	13.50	-14.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.56	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.48	- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.30	- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.44	- —
Hyssop herb, bgs	lb.	.35	- .45
Leaves, bgs.	lb.	.45	- .50

I

Iceland moss, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Ichthammol, F, dms	lb.	.60	- .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14	- 2.16
synth., paste, bots	lb.	.23	- —
powd., bbls	lb.	1.03	- —
Indol, CP, bots	lb.	17.00	-19.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd.	lb.	4.83	- 5.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).			
Iodine, crude, kgs	lb.	1.52	- 1.729
resubl., USP., bots., jars.	lb.	2.30	- 2.48
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms.	lb.	5.90	- —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.	lb.	4.45	- 4.60
Ionone, alpha, cns.	lb.	4.40	-12.30
beta, cns.	lb.	7.05	- 6.50
Ipecac root, bgs.	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
powd., bgs.	lb.	5.00	- 5.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.	lb.	.16	- .18
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾-	—
solut., USP IX, cbys.	lb.	.16	- —
djns.	lb.	.17	- —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.	lb.	13.50	-14.50
Iron chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	- 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works.	100 lbs.	5.00	- 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	5.50	- 8.00
USP, dms., works	lb.	.06¾-	.08¼
solut., 42 Be, 100% basis, tanks, works	100 lbs.	3.45	- —
Citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.77	- .79
Gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.83	- .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd	lb	4.25	- 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	2.80	- —
Iodide, bots	lb.	3.66	- 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.21¼	.21¾
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.83	- .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.64	- .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms	lb.	69	- .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).			
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.23	- —
Stearate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.34	- —
ton lots	lb.	.35	- —
less ton lots	lb.	.36	- —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton	28.50	- —
l.c.l., works	ton	29.50	- —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).			
USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.09½-	.10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs	lb.	.80	- .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.55	- .58
brown, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.55	- .58
Oxalate, dms	lb.	.25½-	.28¼
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms.	lb.	.30½-	.33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½-	.28½
Isoborneol, cns.	lb.	.84	- .95
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.97	- 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	3.85	- —
l.c.l., works	gal.	3.85	- 4.05
tanks, works	gal.	4.23	- —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.92	- 1.25
Methacrylate, M-5, dms., works	lb.	.60	- —
cns., works	lb.	.63	- .67
P-5, cns., works	lb.	.60	- —
Propionate, cns.	lb.	No prices.	
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.51	- .53
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.10	3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with allo-isoleucine, dms., works	lb.	24.00	-35.00
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.45	- .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.22	- —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, Isopropyl).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11	- .11½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.09	- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).			
Benzene (see Cumene).			
Ether (see Ether, Isopropyl).			
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC)			
Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	- .20
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.40	- .45
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	- .55
Resin, NF, powd., bxs	lb.	6.20	- 6.60
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.08	- .18
Tar, USP, dms.	lb.	.40	- .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.47	- .49
Kaolin (see China clay).			
Kava kava root, bls	lb.	.25	- .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks	gal.	.06375-	—
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w. tanks.	gal.	.092	- —
California, 40-43, s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.121	- .156
Gulf ports, 41-43, s.g., w.w. tanks.	gal.	.086	- .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks.	gal.	.0825-	.08875
Penn., 45 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0975-	.105
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.09	- .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse	ton	85.00	-95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse	ton	95.00	-105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls	lb.	1.50	1.75
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.30	- .32
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works	lb.	.28	- .31
hydrous	lb.	.27	- .29
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.1055-	—
Larkspur seed bgs	lb.	.35	- .40
Laurel berries, bls	lb.	.25	- .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.11	- .11½
Greek, bls.	lb.	.08	- .08½
Turkish, bls., due soon	lb.	.12	- .12½
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.10½-	.11
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.55	- .60
ordinary, bls.	lb.	.18	- .20
select, bls	lb.	.60	- .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls.,	lb.	.19	- —
gran., bbls.	lb.	.19¾-	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.19¾-	—
USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.20	- —
gran., powd., dms	lb.	.20¾-	—
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over.	lb.	.25	- .27
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.26	- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33	- .38
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.34	- .39

Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on purchases totaling $75.00 or more to dest. East.

Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14¼-	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, dms.	lb.	.39	- —
Iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	3.80	- —
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29¼-	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.12	- —
St. Louis	lb.	.1180-	—
Metallic paste, dms., 30,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.28	- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.28½-	—
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.29	- —
100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.29½-	—

Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound hgher

Naphthenate, liquid, 16% pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
24% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.21¼-	—
30% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.25¾-	—

From SHELL CHEMICAL-

IONOL*

A tri-substituted hindered phenol of high chemical purity

THE ANSWER TO MANY OXIDATION PROBLEMS

Are you troubled by—

• • • **rubber staining or discoloring?** IONOL guards rubber products against oxidation, *even through long exposure to light, air and heat.*

IONOL is non-discoloring in light-colored rubber goods . . . non-staining to rubber-guarded parts. This highly compatible and effective anti-oxidant can be readily included in the recipes you are now using.

• • • **plastics deterioration?** IONOL *can help* inhibit product changes due to oxidation . . . such as brittleness, loss of texture and discoloration.

• • • **poor "keeping" ability of animal and vegetable oils?** Minute quantities of IONOL can prevent rancidity . . . can maintain normal color and appearance in both oils and prepared esters.

• • • **unreliable anti-skinning properties of paints and inks?** IONOL permits controlled *retardation* of skin formation.

• • • **weakening of botanical insecticides?** Small quantities of IONOL extend the high-potency life of pyrethrum and other important insecticides.

• • • **brake fluid corrosiveness?** IONOL is an effective inhibitor for brake fluids.

SPECIFICATIONS

Purity (minimum)	98%
Freezing Point (minimum)	68.5°C

% SOLUBILITY OF PURE COMPOUND BY WEIGHT AT 20°C IN:

Absolute ethanol	26%
Isopentane	50%
Benzene	40%
Castor Oil	20%
Coconut Oil	29%

A LETTERHEAD REQUEST will bring you further information and a sample of IONOL for your own tests.

*Trade Mark registered, U. S. Patent Office

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 • Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

Lead nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. lb. .19½ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate ge., 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .29½ - —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .28 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .36 - .39
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd in. .25 - —
Salicylate, normbal, dms., works lb. .41¾ - —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. 1420 - .1473
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .50¼ - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - —
ton lots lb. .37 - —
less ton tots lb. .38 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .24½ - —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .13½ - —
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .20½ - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .14⅜ - .16¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14⅞ - .17¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .25
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 25.00 - 35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls. lb. .53 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .13
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - .06¾
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 13.00 - 13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton. 10.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 10.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa. ton. 10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton. 10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 10.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 13.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 10.50 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton. 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton. 10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton. 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton. 13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton. 13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W Va ton. 13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
York, Pa ton. 13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.50 - 6.85
ex lignaloe wood lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots lb. 4.20 - 7.20
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Lindane, 25%, works, cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
dms., works. lb. 2.95 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .22 - .23
without leaves, bls lb. .22 - .23
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 60.50 - 61.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .93 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydroxide, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½ - .06⅝
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼ - —
smaller lots lb. .08½ - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¼c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .83 - .88
leaves, NF lb. .87 - .92
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz. 34.00 - 38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .38¼ - —
No 2 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½ - —
Logwood extract, solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½ - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½ - —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½ - .49¼
Lovage root, imp., bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo. kilo. 145.00 - 149.00

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls lb. .73 - .74
Banda, No. 1, bls lb. 1.05 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bbls lb. .94 - .95
West Indian, bls lb. .82 - .83
broken, bls lb. .75 - .76
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .29 - .31
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.s., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½ - —
USP, bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼ - —
Magnesium carbonate, USP, kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¼ - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 44.00 - 46.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 4.85 - 4.95
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½ - —
sticks, cs., works lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb 1.00 - 1.03
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif. ton. 67.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash. ton. 30.50 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.

Lead Nitrate—Manganese Tallate

Malva flowers, black, bls lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls. lb. .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Manaca root, bls lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .42 - .43
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs. lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton. 73.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton. 74.00 - 94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.15 - 4.23
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼ - —
solid, precip., 6.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½ - —
Metal, cs, dlvd. East lb. .30 - .33
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld. lb. .22¾ - .23¼
Oleate, precip, bbls lb. .33¼ - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. precip., dms lb. .21½ - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E. lb. .05¼ - .07
75%, bgs. c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 68.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton. 75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms lb. No prices.

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Butyrate

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Mangrove Bark—Monosodium Phosphate

Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30-32% tannin, c.l., ex dock ..ton.62.00 -63.00
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.35
s.nail, cs.....lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works.....lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Bohemian, bls.....lb. .47 - .47½
Chilean, bls.....lb. .45 Nom.
French, bls.....lb. .55 - .58
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .35 .33
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works.....lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works.....lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .06½- —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian lb.10.15 -10.25
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns...lb. 7.25 Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 4.00 4.25
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, ton lots, works, frt. alld., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms.....lb. 4.07 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.22 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .78 - 1.00
Metachloranilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 99%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .55 - .60
works, l.c.l..lb. .56 - —
80-82%, dms., works.....lb. .35 - —
70-75%, dms., works.....lb. .30 - —
Metaparaisopropyliphenol, dms., c.l..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
tanks.....lb. .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works.....lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .85 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .61 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .59 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .26 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld., gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .31 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methanol, synthetic, Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, deliveries, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .38 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .26 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .31 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more..lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade.....lb. 3.00 - —
Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., cs., works..lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .51½- —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 71 - —
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity..gal. .50 - —
Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .53 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .56½- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .43½- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .47 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.10 - 2.90
extra.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns.....lb. .69 - .71
cyls.....lb. .69 - .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works....lb. .13 - —
single-unit, works.....lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd.. lb. .37 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.48 - 1.65
Formate, refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots.....lb.36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots, cbys.....lb. 3.00 - 4.75
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots.. lb. 5.15 - 5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs..lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .45 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms...gm. 3.50 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. .95 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .75 - .80
standard vis., (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis. lb. 3.02 - 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns.....lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03¾- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works.lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .08 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., W. of Rockies, 1c. higher, ½c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .10½- .13
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .12½- .14¼
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - .33
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28½- .35¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots.....lb. .25¼- —
USP, bbls., works 30,000-lb. lots lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .26¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots.....lb. .27¼- —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks....gal. .03 - —
New Orleans, tanks.....gal. .06 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 99% Mo., powd., kgs..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .08 - .10
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .25½- —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., basis 100%..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
Monomethylanilin, dms., works..lb. .70 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).

In addition to such process chemicals as C.P. Quality Acids, Ammonia, Sodium Hydroxide, etc., the following B&A quality chemicals are regularly used in pharmaceutic manufacture:

Acetyl Chloride
Acid Acetic Glacial 99.5% U.S.P.
Acid Formic, 98-100% C.P.
Acid Naphthalene Acetic (Alpha)
Acid Oxalic Anhydrous, Technical
Acid Phosphoric, Ortho 85% U.S.P.
Aluminum Chloride 32° Baume Solution
Aluminum Sulfate 80-Mesh Powder, N.F.
Ammonium Acetate Crystal, Purified
Ammonium Sulfate White Granular, Purified
Benzyl Cyanide
Calcium Acetate Powder, Purified
Calcium Chloride, U.S.P.
Diphenyl Carbonate
Ether, U.S.P. Solvent
Ferrous Sulfate Granular, U.S.P.
Potassium Acetate Technical, U.S.P.
Potassium Cyanate Powder, Purified
Potassium Phosphate Dibasic Monobasic, Purified
Potassium Thiocyanate N.F.
Salicylamide, Purified
Sodium Bisulfite Meta, Anhydrous, Powder, Reagent
Sodium Carbonate Monohydrate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate Monobasic, Crystal, Reagent Dibasic, Crystal, U.S.P.
Sodium Sulfate Anhy. Powder, N.F. VII
Sodium Sulfite Exsiccated Powder, U.S.P.
Sodium Thiosulfate Granular, U.S.P.

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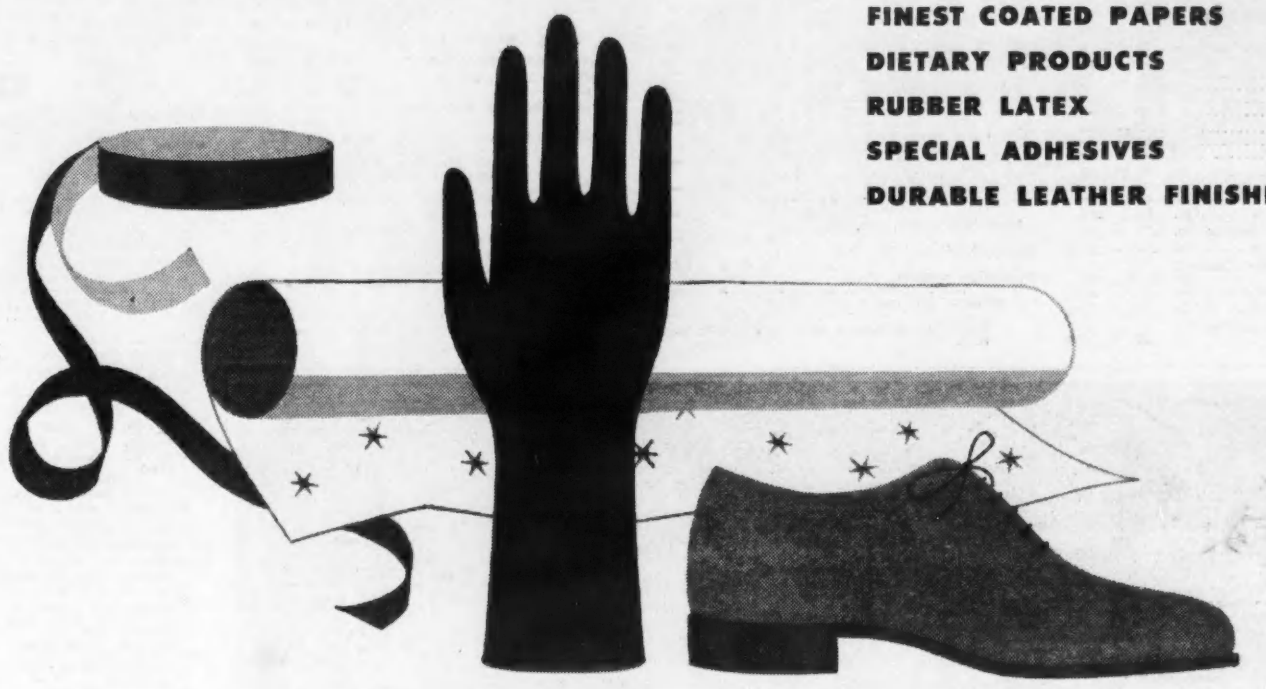

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- **more nitrogen, more protein than other caseins**
- **available in 30 and 80 mesh**

for laboratory use

Sheffield **"DE-VITAMINIZED" CASEIN**

- **edible protein with high nutritional value, minimum vitamin content**
- **for use in biological and nutrition research**
- **highly recommended for vitamin studies and assays**

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- sure supply, year round
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"Edamin"*— tryptic digest of lactalbumin
"N-Z-Amine"*— casein hydrolysate for oral use — and as a bulk peptone
"N-Z-Case"* laboratory casein peptone
"N-Z-Tone"* — laboratory lactalbumin peptone
"Hy-Case"*— acid digest of casein
Caseins — pharmaceutical and industrial grades
"De-Vitaminized" Casein
Lactose USP
Lactose Impalpable USP
Lactose Edible
Crude Milk Sugar
Calcium Lactate USP
Sodium Lactate Edible and Technical
Lactalbumin (non-edible)

We will be glad to send you free samples, technical information and prices. Write to Chemurgic Division, Sheffield Farms Company, Inc., Norwich 5, New York, or 524 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y. Phone COlumbus 5-8400.

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SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY, INC.

CHEMURGIC DIVISION

Division of National Dairy Products Corporation

***SHEFFIELD MILK CHEMICALS*—WORLD'S MOST *COMPLETE* LINE**

Monotertiarybutylmetacresol—Oil, Fishliver

Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 • —
tanks, works lb. 49 • —
Morphine, cns. oz.12.35 -12.40
Acetate, cns. oz. 9.85 9.90
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.80 • —
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 • —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 • —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .60½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 • —
tanks, works lb. .59 • —
Mountain ash berries, bgs. lb. 65 • .75
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 • 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .12 • .16
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.25.00 -30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs. lb. 5.40 • —
25 lbs. lb. 5.50 • —
5 lbs. lb. 5.65 • —
Ketone, 100 lbs. lb. 4.95 • —
25 lbs. lb. 5.05 • —
5 lbs. lb. 5.20 • —
Xylol, 100 lbs. lb. 1.40 • —
25 lbs. lb. 1.45 • —
5 lbs. lb. 1.55 • —
Musk root, bls. lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, f.o.b. source lb. .07½- .08
Danish, bgs., futures lb. .11½- .12
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures lb. .13 • .13½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .12 • .12¼
Montana, brown, bgs., source. lb. .05½- .06
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .07¼- .07½
yellow, bgs., source lb. .11 • .11½
Washington, yellow, source, bgs lb. .12 • .12¼

Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock. ton.52.00 • —
J1, crushed, ex dock ton.76.50 • —
J2, ex dock ton.42.00 • —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald lb. .06 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .0525- —
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0660- —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0660- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .0575- —
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 • —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 • —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .12 • —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 • —
imported, crude, 78°, 100-ton lots lb. .03¼- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 • 7.35
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.14.25 • —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton.18.25 • —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

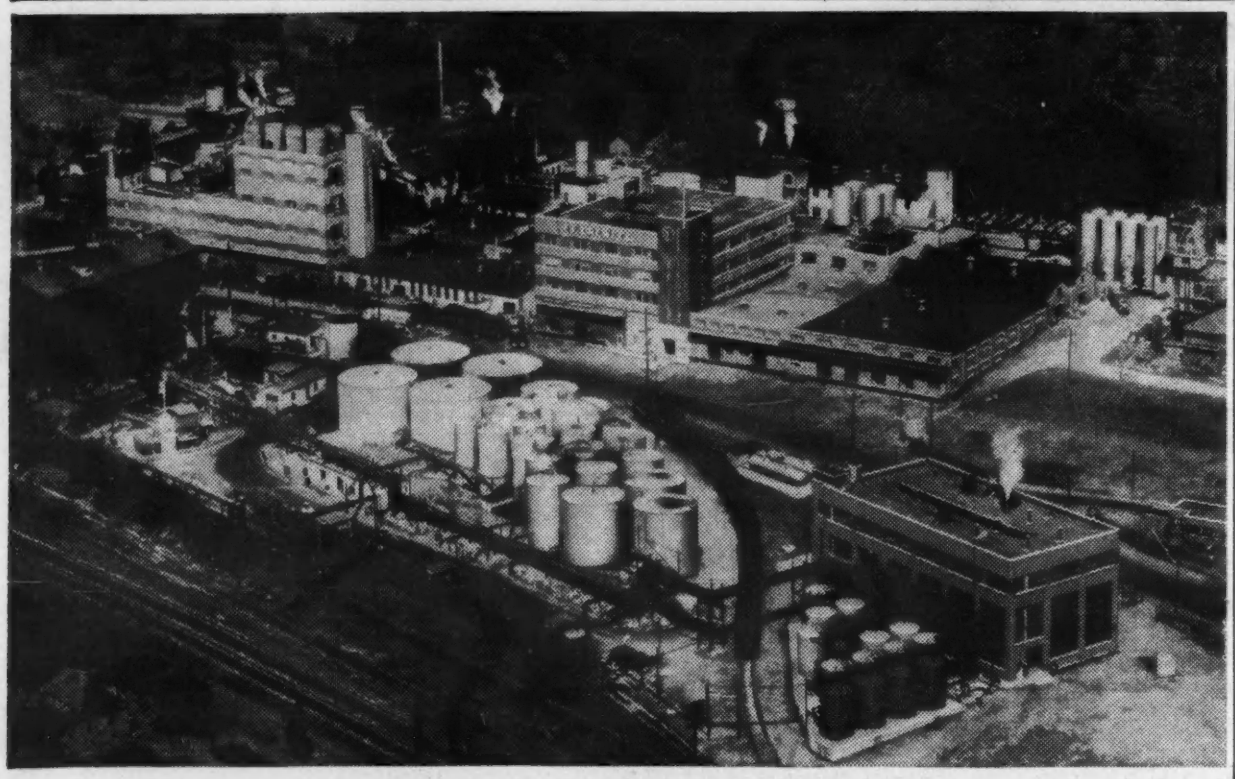
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.00 • 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .50 • —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .48 • .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .23 • —
Cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 1.75 • 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .43½- —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs. lb. .40 • —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½- .25½
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .42 • —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm.49.40 • —
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin.10.85 • —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys. lb. 5.50 • 6.60
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
tanks lb. .08 • .08½
Nitrobenzene, cbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 • .09½
l.c.l. lb. .10 • .11
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • .31
18-25 cps., 250-400 sec., and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 • .33
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps, ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 • .35

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works lb. .30 • —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton.120.00 -126.23
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't. unit-ton. 3.70 • 4.10
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .30 • —
2, dms., works lb. .30 • —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 • —
tanks, works lb. .25 • —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .43 • —
Chinese, bgs lb. .38 • —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 • —
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .50 • .51
futures, bgs lb. .48 • .49
West Indian, bgs lb. .30 • .31
futures lb. .29 • .30
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .10 • .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 • .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 • —
l.c.l gal. .21 • .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
100° C, Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 • —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 • —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.75 • 5.50
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.F.A., bots lb. 3.40 • 5.00
NF, bots lb. 3.50 • 3.60
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .70 • .95
Amyris, dms lb. 1.55 • 1.95
Angelica root, bots lb.120.00 -190.00
Seed, bots lb.80.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.30 • 1.70
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .42 • .60
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 • 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .18½- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 • 1.50
55-80%, cns. lb. 1.20 • 1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.20 • 1.60
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.00 • 4.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 4.40 • 5.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 • 1.76
rectified, NF cns lb. 4.15 • 4.25
Bois de rose, Brazil lb. 3.00 • 3.60
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 • 70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 1.65 • 2.00
redistilled, USP, cns lb. 2.20 • 4.50
Calamus, cns lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .23 • .50
white, dms. lb. .24 • .40
Cananga, native, cns lb. 2.75 • 4.00
rectified, cns. lb. 3.50 • 5.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 3.65 • 6.50
Cardamom, NF, bots lb.54.00 -80.00
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 2.05 • 3.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. 20¾- —
standard, USP, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .18¾- —
tanks lb. .17¼- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .20¼- —
tankcars lb. .18¾- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .22 • —
l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
tanks lb. .21 • —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .21 • —
l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
tanks lb. .20 • —
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30 • .31
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l lb. .17 • —
l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
tanks lb. .16 • —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms lb. .12 • .14
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .15¾- .16¾
Cedarleaf, tech., cns., dms lb. 1.65 • 1.70
USP, dms. lb. 1.70 • 1.85
Cedarwood, cns lb. .42 • .55
dms. lb. .32 • .50
Celeryseed, bots lb.15.00 -18.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb .55 70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb.29.00 -62.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 1.75
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. 1.05 • 1.55
Java, and Java-type, cns lb. 1.75 • 2.10
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns., dms lb 1.45 • 1.85
from Zanzibar, buds, cns., dms. lb 1.60 • 2.20
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .15¼- .15½
Pac. Coast lb. .14¼- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l lb. .23 • —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .08½- .09½
Codliver, USP, dms gal. 1.40 • 1.55
Coriander, bots lb.27.00 -35.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13 • —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .04½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01½- —
refined, dms., New York lb. .17¾- .18¼
tanks lb. .16 • —
Costus, bots. oz.35.00 • —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .11½- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03 • —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .01 • —
refined, dms lb. .16¾- .17¼
tankcars lb. .15 • —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns lb. 4.75 • 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 7.00 • 7.50
Cumin, bots lb. 6.25 • 7.50
Cypress, bots lb.11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots lb. 7.00 • 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms lb. 5.65 • 6.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns lb. 5.00 • 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns lb. .67 • 1.45
70-80%, cns. lb. .55 • 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns lb. 2.50 • 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns lb. 1.85 • 1.95
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 • .13
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .12½- —
25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 • .14
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .14 • —
prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .21 • —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .24 • —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .26 • —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .27 • —
500,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units. .29 • —



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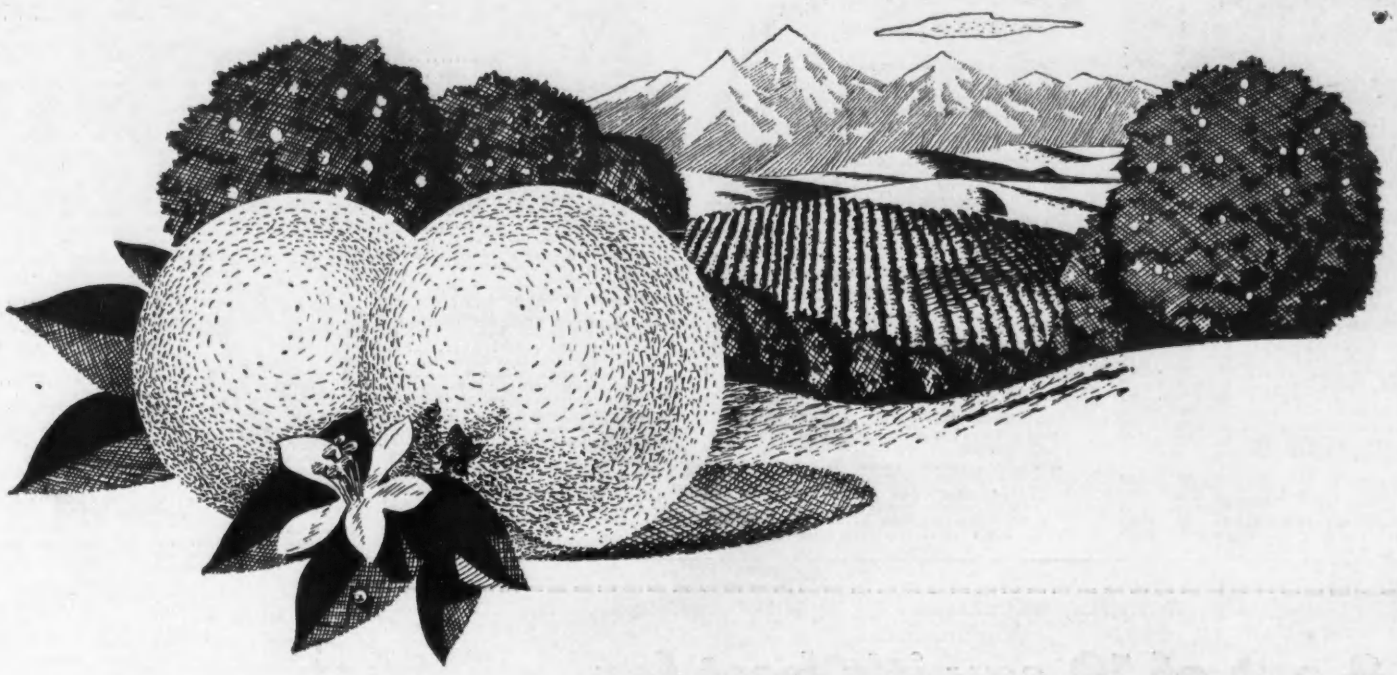

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Oil, Fuel—Opium, USP

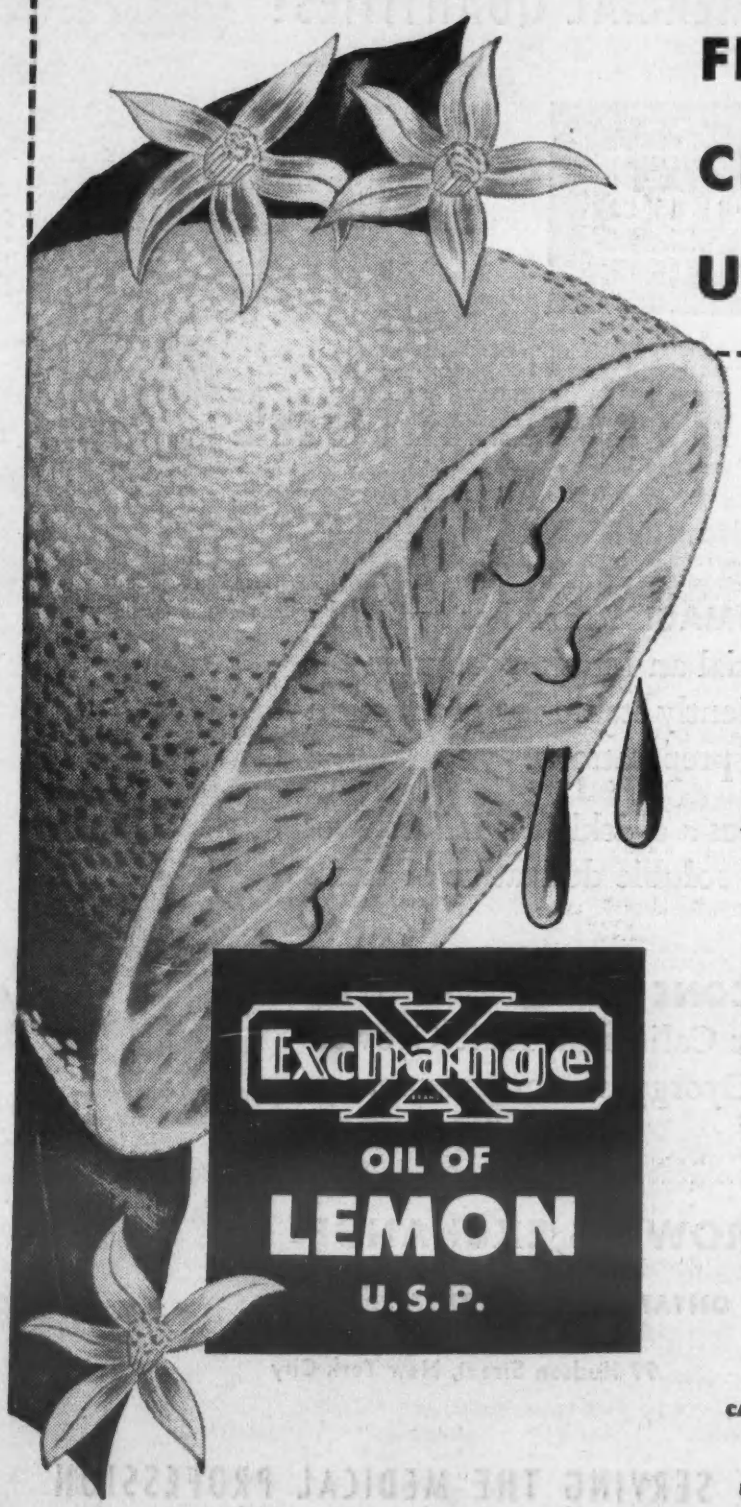
Oil, fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, hats ..... oz. 9.00 -15.00
Gautheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb. 11.75 -16.25
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 13.50 -16.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots ..... lb. 23.00 -26.00
Grapefruit ..... lb. .65 - 1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .11¾- .12¼
extra, Winter, strained, dms lb. .12½- .13
prime, burning, dms ..... lb. .14 - .14½
Guaiacwoo, cns ..... lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 3.15 - 7.00
twice rectified ..... lb. 4.85 - 5.25
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ..... lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. ..... lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, cns. ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.85
Lavender flower, French, 40-42% ester, cns lb. 4.15 - 4.75
38-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 3.20 - 4.10
30-32% ester, cns ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.25
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. .90 - 1.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns ..... lb. 2.95 - 3.25
Messina ..... lb. 2.85 - 5.00
terpeneless, bots ..... lb. 32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns ..... lb. 3.35 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns .. lb. 5.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 5.75 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.25 -11.25
terpeneless, bot ..... lb. 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3, lb. .1650- .1870
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1910- .1950
tankcars ..... lb. .1730- .1750
tankwagon ..... lb. .1760- .1780
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks. gal. .285 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks gal. .21 - .23
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 3, color, 10-25 pour, tanks gal. .285 - —
Penns., W. cylinder, 600-680 flash, tanks gal. .33 - —
600-650 steam refd., tanks, gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70°F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .37 - .39
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .39 - 41
South Texas, neutral, pale, 200 vis., 2¼-4 pour, tanks, gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks gal. 11 - .12½
Mace, dist., cns., dms ..... lb. 3.45 - 3.85
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns ..... lb. 9.25 - —
Italian, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .06 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .1180- —
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1330- —
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1080- —
tanks ..... lb. .0920- —
Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .18 - .19
synthetic, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms ..... lb. .28 - .28½
20°, dms. ..... lb. .27 - .27½
30°, dms. ..... lb. .21 - .21½
Neroli, French, bots ..... lb. 85.00 -300.00
Haitian, bots ..... lb. 175.00 -200.00
Niaouli, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.60 - 3.85
West Indian, cns., dms .... lb. 3.50 - 4.35
Ocotea cymbarum, dms ..... lb. .75 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms ..... lb. .23 - .23½
tankcars ..... lb. .22 - —
Oleo, extra, dms ..... lb. .13½- —
Olibanum, bots ..... lb. 4.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb. 6.25 - 8.50
Olive, commercial, dms ..... gal. 1.75 - 1.85
edible, dms., duty paid ..... gal. 2.50 - 2.75
foots, dms ..... lb. .13 - .13¼
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns., lb. .25 - .60
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns lb. .95 - 1.25
Calif., cns. ..... lb. .60 - 1.00
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .42 - 1.00
Messina, coppers ..... lb. 2.45 - 5.50
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.50
sesquiterpeneless, bots .... lb. 55.00 -135.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms ..... lb. .1210 Nom.
tankcars ..... lb. .11 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns ..... lb. 6.25 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .11½- —
Oil, patchouli, dms ..... lb. 22.00 -22.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .14 - —
refined, dms ..... lb. .18½- .19
tanks, New York ..... lb. .17¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns. .. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns ..... lb. 4.60 - 5.50
Peppermint, natural, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.40
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 6.25 - 7.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.50
Pimento berry, dms ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.75
leaf, cns ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., works, South .... gal. .56 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. .... gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South ..... gal. .45 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., nonret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .09½- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .15½ Nom.
Red, single dist., dms ..... lb. .13 - .14
tanks ..... lb. .11¼- —
saponified, dms ..... lb. .12¼- .13¼
double dist., dms ..... lb. .15¼- .16
tanks ..... lb. .14¼- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms ..... lb. .14 - .14½
tanks ..... lb. .12 - —
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, coppers .. oz. 24.00 -38.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.60
Rosin, first rectified, dms ... gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms ..... gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms ..... gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots ..... lb. 2.75 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots. ..... lb. 13.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. .85 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns. ..... lb. 11.50 -16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast lb. .06½- —
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .1180- —
kettle-bodied, dms. ..... lb. .1330- —
light-pressed, dms. ..... lb. .1080- —
tanks ..... lb. .0920- —
Sassafras, artificial ..... lb. .58 - .78
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Savin, cns ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns ..... lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, 2% acid, duty extra, dms lb. .13 - —
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .31 - —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .19 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 18.75 -25.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills lb. .11¼- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .05¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, divd. E lb. .02½- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. .... lb. .1460- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1520- .1560
tanks ..... lb. .1340- —
clarified, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .1370- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1430- .1470
tanks ..... lb. .1250- —
edible, dms ..... lb. .15¼- .16¼
tanks ..... lb. .14 - —
Spearmint, dms ..... lb. 3.15 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, drums lb. .1620- .1670
tankcars ..... lb. .1520- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms .... lb. .15 - .15½
tankcars ..... lb. .14 - —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, tmp., refined, tanks lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns .... lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Southern, cns. ..... lb. 1.95 - 3.65
Tall, crude, tanks, works .... ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .11½- .12
Tansy, dms. ..... lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., incl., c.l., works, South lb. .045 - —
l.c.l., works, South .... lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C. ..... lb. .0595- —
tanks, works, South ..... lb. .039 - —
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms. ..... lb. No stocks.
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns ..... lb. 2.05 - 3.25
white, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.80
technical, white, cns ..... lb. .40 - 5.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills ..... lb. .26 - .26¼
imported, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks ..... lb. .26½- .26¾
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms lb. .35 .55
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 13.50 -15.00
Haitian, cns. ..... lb. 10.00 14.00
Java, cns. ..... lb. No prices.
Whale, ref., natural, dms .... lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms ..... gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. 43 - —
l.c.l., same basis .. gal. 48 - —
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .49 - —
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .50 - —
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .58 - —
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .65 - —
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .67 - —
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .70 - —
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .74½- —
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns lb. 7.00 -14.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 3.65 -18.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Wormwood, cns ..... lb. 6.25 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots .... lb. 7.50 - 8.25
extra, bots. ..... lb. 11.00 -12.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Olein crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms ..... lb. .15½- .16¼
tankcars ..... lb. .14¼- —
Oleostearin, bbls ..... lb. .09¼- .09½
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works .... ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns. ..... lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. ..... lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns. ..... lb. 21.65 -21.90

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR

CLARITY

UNIFORMITY



Yes, more than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil!

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

Always specify it by the brand name when you order—Exchange Oil of Lemon. For complete satisfaction, accept no other brand.

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XUU

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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

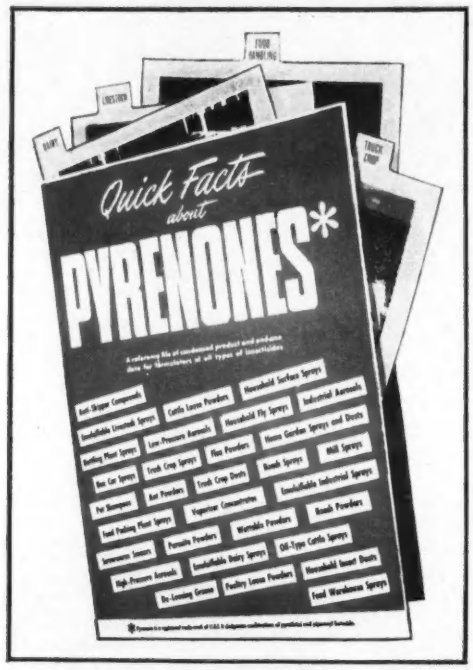
U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

February ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1950

New Free Folder On Uses, Properties Of U.S.I. Pyrenones

Handy Reference Guide Gives Data on Formulating, Labeling

A new folder giving condensed information on end uses and properties of U.S.I.'s versatile insecticide ingredient, Pyrenones, is available now for free distribution. Called "Quick Facts about Pyrenones," the new handy refer-



ence guide contains technical data, including typical formulations and sample ingredient statements, on Pyrenones for insecticides used in these and other fields: dairy, livestock, food processing, food handling and storage, aerosols, and truck crop. Also included are specifications, arranged in convenient tabular form, for the most commonly used Pyrenone concentrates, with data on active ingredient content, specific gravity, color, flash point, and solubility. Copies may be obtained free of charge by writing on your company letterhead to the Editor of *U.S.I. Chemical News*.

New Process Sterilizes Drugs *after* Packaging

A new process for sterilizing a wide variety of pharmaceuticals *after* packaging is claimed to make use of high-voltage cathode rays produced by an electrostatic generator. Said to be applicable for use with such products as penicillin, streptomycin, anticoagulants, surgical sutures, and many others, the new cathode-ray process reportedly sterilizes the products in their sealed glass containers without any detectable adverse effect on their potency or other properties. The amount of energy needed to destroy all bacterial and virus contaminants completely is claimed to cause little rise in the temperature of the pharmaceuticals.

Normal-Propyl Acetate Winning Wide Acceptance Among Lacquer Manufacturers

Gives More Nearly Constant Rate of Evaporation During Drying — Permits Better Leveling and Flow-Out

Since U.S.I. made normal-propyl acetate available in commercial quantities early last summer, acceptance of this excellent nitrocellulose solvent by lacquer manufacturers has been rapid and widespread. Similar to ethyl acetate in its high solvent power, normal-propyl acetate has blush resistance nearer to that of butyl acetate.

Improved Lacquers at Lower Cost

Lacquer manufacturers have found it practical to replace a large part of the medium- or high-boiling solvents in the solvent mixture with normal-propyl acetate. The resulting mixture is more economical to formulate and in addition evaporates at a more nearly constant rate during the drying period, providing better opportunity for leveling or flow-out of the lacquer film.

Assembly-line spraying of automobile fenders and hoods with lacquer. Commercial availability of normal-propyl acetate enables lacquer manufacturers to prepare more effective and more versatile formulations.

Other Properties Also Advantageous

The mild, pleasant odor of U.S.I.'s high-purity product makes it particularly suitable as a solvent in lacquers where odor is a consideration. In addition to its solvent action on nitrocellulose and other cellulose derivatives, normal-propyl acetate has strong solvency for maleic resins, ester gums, manila, damar, and other lacquer modifiers. It may be used as a solvent in the manufacture of artificial

MORE

New Price Reduction Encourages Greater Use Of APF Feed Ingredient

A new twenty per cent reduction in the price to feed manufacturers of U.S.I.'s Animal Protein Factor Supplement is expected to result in increased use of this product in feed formulations. U.S.I.'s APF Supplement, which contains a guaranteed amount of vitamin B_{12} along with essential but as yet unidentified factors necessary for optimal growth, is enjoying increasingly greater popularity. Through the use of this primary fermentation product it is possible for feed manufacturers to reduce requirements of fish and animal ingredients in their formulations and to produce better poultry and hog feeds at lower cost.

German Drug, 'Tibione,' Combats Tuberculosis

"Tibione," an orally administered drug for combatting tuberculosis, was discovered in Germany and is reported effective against certain types of clinical tuberculosis. Researchers claim most impressive results from treatment of serious types of mucous membrane complications of extensive pulmonary tuberculosis — especially tuberculous laryngitis and enteritis. Tibione appears to have special value in treating tubercular infections of the pleural space, a condition where streptomycin has proved of little value. The German drug will not, it is anticipated, replace streptomycin, but will be used together with it in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Drug's Pain-Killing Power Is Twice That of Morphine

A new drug, known as "L-Methadone," is reported to have twice the pain-killing power of morphine and to cause less nausea. Like morphine, however, it is described as habit-forming. The new drug has been tested on 429 patients who had undergone operations and on 29 healthy persons.

Pure Protein 'Permanents'

A new "permanent-waving" process, said to add strength, body, elasticity, and luster to women's hair, involves addition of pure protein to the hair during the waving operation. According to experiments, reports the company which developed the process, old waving methods took an average of 18.5 per cent of essential protein from the hair. The new process, for use by professional beauty operators, integrates active protein throughout the waved hair strands, the company states.

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February ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1950

60-Stage Liquid-Liquid Extraction Now Feasible

A new liquid-liquid extraction column, said to make fifty or sixty extraction stages economically feasible, has been developed. The new-type column is described as consisting of alternate calming and mixing sections in a vertical tube. Mixing is by a series of agitators attached to a long, mechanically turned shaft through the center of the tube, the makers state. In the new process the heavier liquid passes in at the top of the column and flows countercurrent to the rising lighter liquid.

The manufacturers claim that this type of liquid-liquid extraction equipment compares in performance to fractional distillation equipment. Height of an extraction stage is described as generally lower than that of a distillation plate, and extraction stage efficiency is said to be higher than distillation plate efficiency. This apparatus reportedly provides convenient and economical separation of close-boiling mixtures, azeotropic mixtures, non-volatile mixtures, materials from dilute solutions, and structural isomers.

CONTINUED

Normal-Propyl Acetate

leather, dopes, films, lacquers, and plastics. Normal-propyl acetate may also be used in organic syntheses, in synthetic perfumes, and in the recovery of acetic acid from aqueous solutions.

Specifications

Acidity
Free acid as acetic not more than 0.01%

Color
Water-white

Distillation Range (A.S.T.M.)
Below 95°C — None
Below 98°C — Not more than 10%
Above 105°C — None

Water
None, as shown by the absence of turbidity or separation when admixed with 19 volumes 10° heptane with aromatics not over 5%.

Non-Volatile Matter
Not more than 0.003 gm. per 100 cc.

Odor
Mild, non-residual

Purity
Ester content as n-propyl acetate, 90-92%

Specific Gravity
At 20°/20°C — 0.879 — 0.883

Device X-Rays Selected Planes within an Object

A new device known as a "spiral laminagraph" is said to make possible x-ray exposure of selected planes within an object and to enable radiologists to determine with greater accuracy than before the internal structure of small mechanisms. Such studies are not feasible with conventional x-ray apparatus because pictures obtained are over-all views with effectively no depth-selectivity. In operation the new device keeps the film and object in continuous, synchronous motion with respect to the x-ray tube. The motion imparted by the spiral laminagraph smoothly blurs all planes within an object except the one selected, which is reproduced, it is claimed, in relatively sharp focus.

Process Equipment Lined With Tetrafluoroethylene

Tetrafluoroethylene polymer, a material highly resistant to heat and practically all chemicals, can now be more simply and economically applied to chemical process equipment. A newly-developed spray-coating process, employing water-suspensions of the polymer, is said to permit coating of many metals, such as steel, stainless steel, aluminum and nickel, and other materials, like glass, porcelain, and brick. The new spray coatings are expected to be used for coatings for agitators and rupture discs in chemical process vessels, for chemical pipes and fittings, and for laboratory benches and hoods.

Geiger Counter Used For Analyzing Steel

Quick, accurate, non-destructive analysis of steel is now being carried out experimentally, it is reported, with the aid of Geiger counters. Analyzing for such elements as chromium, manganese, molybdenum, nickel, copper, tungsten, vanadium, titanium, and columbium, the new method depends on the fact that Geiger counters can measure secondary x-rays as well as radioactive emissions.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information regarding the manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

For controlling mold and mildew growths, a new one-coat, high-gloss, washable enamel for use in dairies, bakeries, and food processing plants is said to protect against fungi for the average life of a good paint job — several years in many cases. **(No. 539)**

An anti-adhesive, silicone-treated kraft paper that will not adhere to rubber, asphalt, pressure sensitive tapes, and most adhesive materials, has unaltered tensile strength, tear-resistance, and moisture-vapor transmission, according to the makers. **(No. 540)**

Automatic sluicing of filter cake is reported possible now with a new unit which permits completely automatic cake removal and disposal, eliminating need for opening filter at end of each cycle, the manufacturers state. **(No. 541)**

A new highly accurate, low-cost, electronic industrial control device, sensitive to temperature changes as small as one-tenth of one degree is reported available for controlling all types of industrial processing temperatures in the range from 20 degrees below zero to 300 degrees above. It is immune to vibration, dust, and dampness, the makers claim. **(No. 542)**

A powerful new deodorant, said to neutralize the strongest odors, including those of cigars, kerosene and gangrene, has been sprayed into open wounds in hospital cases without any ill effects, it is reported. It is suitable for production of low-price soaps and adaptable as propellant-type deodorant, according to the makers. **(No. 543)**

A new device for testing paint films is said to measure the stripping force required to remove a paint film from a surface. **(No. 544)**

A process for taping corners of corrugated boxes to provide water-, mold-, and vermin-proof joints that do not deteriorate with age or under extreme temperature is claimed to employ a new liquid-form adhesive. **(No. 545)**

A new water-repellent coating for porous surfaces such as stone, concrete, brick, cement, and cinder blocks and needing no water for mixing is said to be available. **(No. 546)**

An "electronic torch" hot enough to cut holes in fire-brick and to melt tungsten has reportedly been developed. **(No. 547)**

A dual purpose titration and pH meter combines two meters for the price of one, the makers claim. Completely separate controls are said to assure accuracy and ease of operation. **(No. 548)**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol (Isoamyl Alcohol)
Butanol (Normal-Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Propanol (Normal-Propyl Alcohol)
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof U.S.P., Absolute—200 Proof
Solox*—proprietary solvent—regular and anhydrous

ANTI-FREEZES
Super Pyro* Anti-Freeze
U.S.I. Permanent Anti-Freeze

ANSOLS
Ansol* M
Ansol* PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate—Commercial and High Test
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate—all grades
Normal-Propyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
Diisooctyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
Diatol*
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether, U.S.P.
Ethyl Ether, Absolute—A.C.S.

ACETONE — A.C.S.

FEED PRODUCTS
Choline Concentrates
Curbay B-G*
DL-Methionine
Riboflavin Concentrates
Special Liquid Curbay*
U.S.I. Animal Protein Factor Supplement
Vacatone* 40

RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
Arochem*—modified types
Arofene*—pure phenolics
Aroflat—for special flat finishes
Aroplaz*—alkyds and allied materials
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
Ester Gums—all types
Natural Resins—all standard grades

INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
CPR Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Piperonyl Butoxide
Piperonyl Cyclonene
Pyrenone* Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Pyrethrum Products: Liquid & Dust
Rotenone Products: Liquid & Dust

INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
Indalone*
Triple-Mix Repellents

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Nitrocellulose Solutions
PiB*—Liquid Insulation
Urethan, U.S.P.
Special Chemicals and Solvents

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

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50 XUM

Parallel Processing Systems 9
Parallel Processing Systems 9
Parallel Processing Systems 9

Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .25 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1810- —
Molybdate lb. .40 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls lb. .13 - .17
Oregano, Mexican, bgs lb. .12½- .13
Portuguese, bgs lb. .18 - .18½
Sicilian, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 - .25
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .26 - .29
Veronа, bls lb. .16 - .21
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works lb. .65½ .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2405
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1960- .2435
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1930- —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1830- .2305
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1860- .2335
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1800- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1830- —
25 to 27° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1630- .2080
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1660- .2110
tanks, same basis lb. .1500- .1950
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns. lb. .12½- —
100-lb. cns lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
tanks lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroanilin, dms lb. .50 .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb .17 .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms lb. .66 - .77
Orthonitrotoluene, dms. lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l lb. .15½- —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Ouabaine, USP, vots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., sb. dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 2.50 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.30 - 5.00

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 lb. 5.75 6.25
Pancreatin, USP lb. 2.50 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller tots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs lb. .27 - .30
Portuguese, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Spanish, bgs lb. .43 - .46
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms lb. No stocks.
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works lb. .50 - .65
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0635- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0640- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0645- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0660- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0705- —
Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c. per lb higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb higher.
Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., works lb. .14 - —
1,000-10,000 lbs., works lb. .15 - .18
1,000 lbs., works lb. .17 - —
100 lbs., works lb. .20 - —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .13 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ .13½
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
USP, cbys lb. .51 .53
Paranitroanilin, zgs., works lb. .44½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works lb. .30 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Paraphenyiphenol, bgs., works lb. .28 - .29
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
technical, refined, dms., same basis lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Parathion, tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works lb. .55 - —
taretra brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs lb. .35 - .37
powder, bxs lb. .38 - .40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .33 - .37
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .66
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .40 - .45
Patchouli leaves, bls lb. No stocks.
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills ton. 60.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.42 1.43
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. .15½- —
500,000 units vl. .28 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .52 - —
2,000,000 units vl. 1.00 - —
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots .100,000 units. .04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- —
Penicillin, crystalline, sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units vl. .16 - —
500,000 units vl. .30½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .57 - —
2,000,000 units vl. 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .28
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis lb. .20¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - .33
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3 gal. .10¼- 11⅛
Pepper, black lb. 1.45 - 1.46
Feb. arrival lb. 1.45 - 1.46
Jan.-March lb. 1.45 - 1.46
Mar.-May lb. 1.45 - 1.46
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs lb. .41 - .42
Haitian, bgs lb. .62 - .63
Hontaka, bgs lb. .63 - .63½
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .41 - .41½
Mississippi sports, bgs., source lb. .55 - .55½
Mombassa, bgs lb. .66 Nom.
Niger, bgs., futures lb. .44 - .45
Nigerian, birdseye, bags lb. No prices.
White, bgs. lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .50 - .70
imported, bls lb. .80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers lb. 3.90 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12 - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12 - —

Orange, Cadmium Lithopone—Petrolatum, USP

Perchloroethylene, dms., l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11¾- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12¼- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12¾- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12¾- —
tanks, zone 1, same basis lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11 - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11½- —
Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Peru balsam, dms lb. .93 - 1.03
Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l., New York lb. .04⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
cream, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08 - —
extra amber, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
white lily, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
snow, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07⅛- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- —
soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06⅜- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05⅞- —

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Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.08 -	2.60
Montana	bbl.	2.28 -	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.23 -	2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	3.54 -	—
Upper field	bbl.	2.84 -	3.54
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65 -	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38 -	2.93
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23 -	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23 -	2.65
West	bbl.	2.10 -	2.65
Wyoming	bbl.	1.20 -	2.879
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., group 3	gal.	.28 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 -	—
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E.	gal.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 -	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E	gal.	1.50 -	—
dms., c.l., Group 3	gal.	.26 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.44 -	—
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.57 -	—
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.25 -	1.55
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	1.65 -	2.10
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.35 -	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.08 -	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.10 -	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.03 -	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.02 -	—
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	2.05 -	2.10
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.08 -	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.06 -	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.13 -	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.075 -	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.03 -	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.031 -	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0875-	.09
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08 -	—
No. 3	gal.	.07125-	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	.083 -	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.08 -	.08375
No. 1, straw	gal.	.08 -	.08375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.07375-	.085
range	gal.	.08 -	.0875
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.0925-	.10
No. 2	gal.	.0875-	.005
No. 3	gal.	.0875-	.09
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147 -	—
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152 -	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158 -	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.15 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875-	.11375
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.207 -	—
Detroit	gal.	.224 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.209 -	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.207 -	—
Newark	gal.	.165 -	—
New York	gal.	165 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	165 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	185 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	20 -	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152 -	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.15 -	—
Group 3 tanks	gal.	.10375-	.11375
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157 -	.195
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	[illegible]	
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10375-	.10675
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.10 -	—
Petroleum solvent, Stoddard, tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.16 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.197 -	—
Detroit	gal.	.214 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.199 -	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.197 -	—
Newark	gal.	.15 -	—
New York	gal.	.15 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175 -	—
Syracuse	gal.	.19 -	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content,, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1715-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.1750-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1525-	—
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1365-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.1400-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1175-	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs.	lb	4.00	4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.00	4.10
Phenol 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.1275-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1350-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1100-	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1275-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1350-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1100-	—
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½-	.14¾
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	.15½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½-	.13
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	1.00 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.03 -	1.07
Phenothiazin, NF fib. dms., 18,000 lbs., frt. adjusted	lb.	.44 -	—
smaller lots, frt. adjusted	lb.	.46 -	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots	lb.	2.35	2.65
100% bots	lb.	4.00	4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots	lb.	1.25 -	—
smaller dms	lb.	1.30 -	1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	30.00	37.50
Phenyldiethanoamine, dms., c.l., works	lb	.35½ -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.36½ -	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½ -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½ -	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.45	2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.75	6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00 -	3.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots. works.	lb.	5.00	5.07
commercial, kgs., works	lb.	1.75	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works.	lb.	1.58	1.60
Phlororglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works	lb.	13.75	15.75
commercial fib. dms., works	lb.	4.50	7.00
tech., fib., dms., works	lb.	10.00	10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb.	.20½ -	—
10-lb. cyls., works	lb.	1.50 -	—
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)			
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run of mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine	long ton.	3.755	—
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.155 -	—
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	4.805 -	—
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	5.805 -	—
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton.	6.905 -	—
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	4.93 -	—
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	5.28 -	—
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton.	5.83 -	—

plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5	long ton.	6.45 -	—
30-29% P_2O_5	long ton.	7.21 -	—
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs	lb.	.33	.36
tins, export	lb.	.34	.37
Yellow, cns.	lb.	.30 -	.37
dms., c.l.	lb.	.28	—
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb.	.12 -	.15
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
t.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.12 -	.13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	.14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.28 -	.29
dms., export	lb.	.33½	.36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	.15
t.c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	.16
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21½-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
Phthalimide, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb.	.07 -	.08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)			
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials	oz.	6.50	7.50
Nitrate, USP bots. vials	oz	6.25	7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb.	.21½-	.22
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works, South	lb.	.045 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0473-	—
whse., N.Y.C.	lb	.0595-	—
tanks, works, South	lb.	.035 -	—
Pinkroot, bls	lb.	1.60	1.70
Piperidine, 85%, tins, frt. equald.	lb	1.65	—
98%, dms., same basis	lb.	1.75	—
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots	lb	8.50	9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).			
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	36.00	37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb.	.08	08½
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.02 -	—
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.06	Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).			
Pine, dms., ex whse. East of 100 lbs.		4.97 -	—
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	06½	Nom.
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	66.00	69.00
Pokeroot, bls	lb.	.13	.14
Pleurisy root, bls	lb.	.25 -	.28
Podophyllin, NF, dms	lb.	12.45 -	—
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.30 -	—
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.31 -	.60
Polystyrene colors, standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.25½-	.27
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.26½-	.28
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27½-	.29
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27½-	.29
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.25½-	—
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.26½-	—
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
200-9,999 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27½-	—
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb	.68	70
Poppy flowers, bls	lb.	50	.55
Seed, Dutch, bls	lb.	.18 -	.18½
Polish, bgs	lb.	.16 -	.16½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75 -	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.50 -	—
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs		4.525	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.025 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.20 -	—
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		9.15	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.90	—
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0615-	—
t.c.l., works	lb	069	—
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03725-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0450-	—
tanks, same oasis	lb.	.0340-	—
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.0755-	—
t.c.l. works.	lb	.0830-	—
Potassium abietate	lb	08	—
Acetate, USP, dms	lb.	.31	.36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.20	.22
powd., dms	lb.	.22	.24
Bichromate, bgs., works	lb.	.13¼-	.14¼
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c. higher.			
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).			
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works	ton.	192.00 -	—
ton lots, works	ton.	245.50 -	—
less ton lots, works	ton.	250.50 -	—
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more,	lb.	.48 -	—
25-200-lb. lots	lb.	.60 -	—
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	.33	.34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0780-	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0855-	—
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	06¼ -	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	16½	.18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.21	.23
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb.	.25	.29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾ -	—
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09 -	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾ -	—
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse	lb.	.12 -	—
NF, gran dms	lb	31	.33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.26 -	.27
gran., bbls	lb.	.20	.22
powd., bbls	lb.	.29	.32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.37½-	.38½
powder, dms	lb.	.40½-	.41½
Cyanide, dms., works	lb.	.52½-	.55
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.24 -	—
Glutonate, dms.	lb.	75	79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys.	lb.	2.05	2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms	lb.	1.80	1.85
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).			
USP, pellets, jars	lb.	.33 -	—
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works	100 lbs.	3.50 -	—
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	.90	.93
Iodide, dms	lb.	1.95	1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton.	.20 -	—
25% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton.	.21 -	—
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls	lb.	.21 -	—
powd., bbls	lb	.25 -	—
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton.	.37½-	—
Trona, Cal	unit-ton.	.45½ -	—
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls	lb.	.30 -	.32
purified, dms.	lb.	.42 -	.44
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	.15
Permanganate, tech., dms., works,	lb.	.21¾	.22¾
USP, dms., works	lb.	.23½-	.24
ex whse	lb.	.29	—
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.21	—
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works.	lb	.13	13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs	lb.	.60 -	.63
yellow, bbls	lb.	.21	—
kegs	lb.	.26	—
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls	lb.	.18	—
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	200.00 -	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	15.25 -	—
solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
t.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
62° Be. net, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75 -	—
t.c.l., 5 or more, works	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	6.00 -	—
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs	5.75 -	—
t.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
1-4, works	100 lbs.	7.00 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb	.07	.08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works	ton.	32.50 -	—
indust, bulk, works	ton.	36.00 -	—
NF, cryst., bbls	lb.	.31	.33
gran., dms	lb.	.18½-	—
powder, dms	lb	.17	—
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)			
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms	lb.	70	78
tech., works	lb.	.45	.50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12¼-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12½-	.12¾
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MGO, works	ton.	14.50	—
Potassium-sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.50	.53
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).			
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.45	.55
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs	lb.	65	.70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb	.50	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.52½-	.55
Prickly ash bark, bls	lb	.23	.25
Berries, bgs	lb.	.55	.75
Prince's pine herb, bls	lb.	.50	.55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	3.75	4.50
spot, 1,000 lb. lots	lb.	4.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.00	5.00
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms	gm.	1.75	—
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3	gal.	.03 -	—
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	28½-	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	29½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.25 -	—
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)			
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	2.30	2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	08½ -	—
t.c.l.	lb.	09½ -	—
smaller containers	lb	12½ -	—
tanks	lb.	07 -	—
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18½ -	—
t.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19½ -	—
tanks, frt. equald. E	lb.	.16½ -	—
Propyleneglycol, NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.17½ -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16 -	—
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.16½ -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.18 -	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½ -	—
tanks, same nasis	lb	.16½ -	—
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more	kilo.	55.00 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	55.10	55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs	lb.	.22	.25
blonde, bgs	lb.	.19	.21
husks, bgs	lb.	.42 -	.43
Pulsatilla herb, bls	lb.	45	.50
Pumice, dom., grc., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.03¾-	.04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04½ -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.03¾-	.04¼
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03¾-	—
smaller lots	lb	.03¾-	.04
Italian, silk screen, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04 -	—
coarse, bgs., ton	lb.	.05½ -	—
sun dried, fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03 -	—
coarse, ogs., ton lots	lb	.04½ -	—
Pumice in bbls u ½c. per lb higher			
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	18	.26
Purple lake (see Red)			
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol b o m b s, dms., works	lb.	11.00	-11.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works	gal.	9.50 -	—
regular base, dms., works.	gal.	9.40 -	—
(30 to 1) base, 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, bbls., works.	gal.	14.15 -	—
regular base, dms., works.	gal.	14.05 -	—
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.42 -	.44
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.56 -	.65
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., works and frt. equald., c.l.	gal.	2.00 -	2.69
t.c.l.	gal.	2.00	2.72
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.74½-	.79½
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75 -	.80
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram.		.55 -	—
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl ports.	long-ton	8.00 -	—
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).			
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	11.00	-11.50
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.00	—
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	15.00	—
No. 3 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	9.50 -	—
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	12.00	-12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	10.00	-10.50

Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

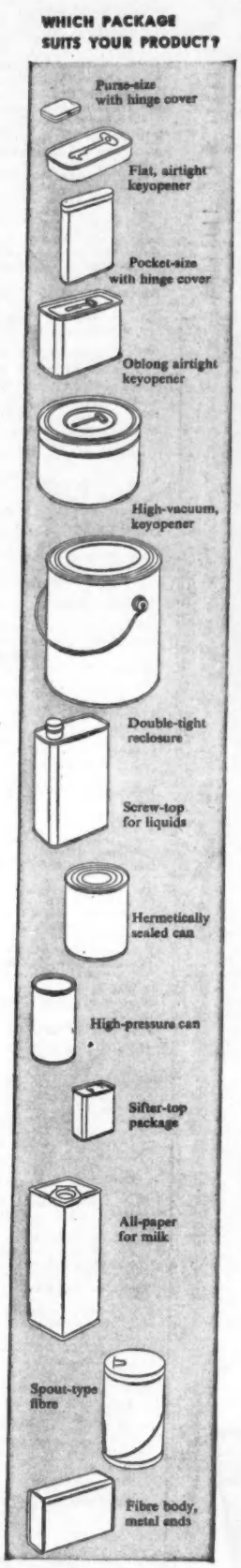
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17 -	—
black, cs., works	lb.	.14 -	—
gray, cs., works	lb.	.14 -	—
mixed, mottled, cs., works	lb.	.12 -	—
white, china, ivory, cs., works, dense, cs., works	lb.	.17 -	—
translucent, pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.17 -	—
transparent, colorless, cs., works.	lb.	.17 -	—
colors, cs., works	lb.	.19 -	—
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.17 -	—
mixed, colors, cs., works	lb.	.15 -	—
white, cs., works	lb	.14 -	—
USP, bots., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—

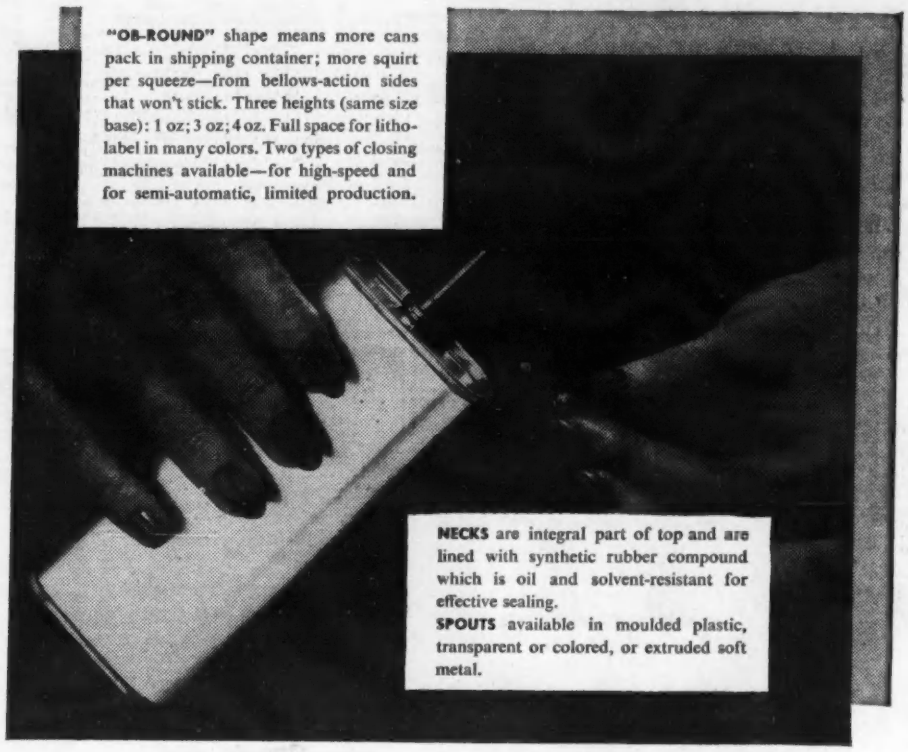
Q

Quassia chips, bls	lb.	08 -	.09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works.	lb.	.14¾-	.15
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08 -	.08½
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra	lb.	.07½-	—
powd., 70% tannin, ogs., c.l.	lb.	.09 -	—
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.15½-	—

Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.

Queen of the meadow root, bgs	lb.	.08 -	.09
Quercitron crystals, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.14 -	.15
Extract, liquid, bbls., t.c.l	lb.	.33½-	—
solid bxs	lb	.14½-	—
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, 100 flask lots	flask.	.28 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	71.00	-73.00
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	.90 -	1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns	oz.	1.90 -	—
powd., precip., cns	oz.	1.85 -	—
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	1.25 -	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.70 -	—
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.51 -	—
Dihydrochloride, USP	oz.	.70 -	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.75 -	—
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns	oz.	.63 -	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.63 -	—
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.76 -	—
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs	oz.	.66 -	—
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.56½-	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns	lb.	.63 -	—
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works	lb	50¾	54½
t.c.l., works	lb.	51¼-	.55
tanks, works	lb.	.50	.51




"OB-ROUND" shape means more cans pack in shipping container; more squirt per squeeze—from bellows-action sides that won't stick. Three heights (same size base): 1 oz; 3 oz; 4 oz. Full space for litho-label in many colors. Two types of closing machines available—for high-speed and for semi-automatic, limited production.
NECKS are integral part of top and are lined with synthetic rubber compound which is oil and solvent-resistant for effective sealing.
SPOUTS available in moulded plastic, transparent or colored, or extruded soft metal.

If the consumer uses your product in small amounts at a time...

this packaging suggestion may interest you

TWO USEFUL PRINCIPLES are apparent in Canco's familiar lighter-fluid and household oil container.

The little nozzle dispenses a small amount at a time, and the screw top makes a tight reclosure for a volatile liquid.

In addition to lighter fluid

Immediately, it looks as if this container would be adaptable in some form to cologne, liquid deodorants, sun-tan lotions, cleaning fluids, polishes, rubbing alcohols, and oil and other liquid hair preparations.

How about this container for viosterol and other highly concentrated liquids requiring measurement by drops?

It's a thought to consider, and perhaps your package-development people and ourselves should talk things over.

Since 1901, Canco has been out front in creating new and more effective packages. There is hardly a major development in the packaging industry—whether it be for a food or non-food product, whether the problem is metal, or fibre, or a combination of both—that this keen, alert organization has not pioneered.

Canco can help you with eye-catching label designs, cost-cutting, sales-building advice on packages, processes, filling and closing.

Canco stands ready to serve you promptly in production-line emergencies. From Canco you get as many containers as you need when you need them. Let's get together! *Call Canco first* . . .

AMERICAN CAN CO.
CANCO
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
HAMILTON, CANADA

R Salt Paste—Slate Flour

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. ... lb 70 - 75
Raspberries, dried, bbls ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 3.65 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 3.50 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.60 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.55 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.15 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.35 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Red, cadmium lithopone, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are lc. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb 11¼ 11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs ... lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼ 09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. .60 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works. lb 1.05
Lithol toner, bbls., works .... lb. .65½- .80
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works lb 1.40 —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb 1.35 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb 1.20 —
regular, bbls., works lb 1.10 —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 —
MNPT toner, kgs., works lb 3.25 —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Red, para toner, bbls. ..... lb. .69½- .80
chlorinated, kgs ..... lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works lb. 1.01 - 1.30
Turkey, bbls., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald ..... lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 10%, bgs., works ... lb. .0330- —
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls ..... lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns ..... lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works .... lb. 2.50 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. 2.70 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms ..... lb 3.25 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .14
Rhubarb root, whole, cs ..... lb. 1.30 Nom.
powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd. ... kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd. .. kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots ..... .28 - .33
Rose flowers, pale, bls. ..... lb. .20 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls. ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls. ..... lb. .12 - .17
Portuguese, bls. ..... lb. .07¼- .07½
Spanish, bls. ..... lb. .07½- .08
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.39 - —
K, dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.39 - —
M, dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.39 - —
N, dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.43 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 6.66 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
X, dms., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 7.06 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works ..... lb. 20.00 - —
tech., works ..... lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines .. ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ..... ton. 45.00 - —
Rue herb, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms. ..... gram. .04½- .05½
5 kilos, fib. dms ..... gram. .04½- .05¼
smaller lots, fib. dms ..... gram. .05 - .06

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls .. lb. .60 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs lb 1.50 —
smaller lots lb 1.60 1.70
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.55 —
smaller lots lb 1.65 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls ..... lb 80 - 85
Saffron, Mexican, bls ..... lb 95 1.00
Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb. 17.00 - 18.00
Safrol, dms ..... lb. .85 - .90
Sage, Cyprus, bales, futures .... lb 12 .13
Dalmatian, bls. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Greek, fancy, bls ..... lb. .30 - .31
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Sago flour, bgs ..... lb. .05½- .05¾
Saligenin, ctns ..... lb. 14.00 - 25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs ..... lb 1.00 —
fib. dms lb 1.02 1.03
powdered salol 10c. higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
paper bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. .98 —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs 1.09 1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. .98 1.03
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 1.20 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton. 22.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 14.15 - 14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons ..... 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 10.50 - 11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons ..... 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 11.50 - 12.00
NF, gran., dms ..... lb. 15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms. ..... lb. .75 - 76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots ..... oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns. kilo. No stocks.
Saponin, No. 1, cns ..... lb 2.45 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls ..... lb. .30 - 40
Honduras, bls. ..... lb .40 45
Mexican, bls. ..... lb. .28 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
select, bls ..... lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls ..... lb. 14 - .15
Spanish, bls ..... lb. 12 - .12½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. ..... lb .24 .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns .... lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns. ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs ..... lb. .11 .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. ..... lb 60 - 67
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 20.50 - 24.50
Hydrochloride, bots ..... oz 84.00 —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .26¼- —
dms., 100 lbs. or less ..... lb. .27¼- .31¼
Selenium, powd., cns, 10-lb. lots lb 2.10 —
cs., 1,000-lb lots ..... lb 2.00 —
Senega root, bls. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .22 - .24
sifting, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .17 - .24
No. 2, bls ..... lb. .14 - .19
No. 3, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Pods, bls ..... lb. .12 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. ..... lb 16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, nat., bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
hulled, bgs. ..... lb. .19 - .20
Nicaragua, hulled ..... lb .22 - .25
Salvadorean ..... lb. .13 - .13¼
Turkish, yellow ..... lb. .14½- .15
Shellac, bleached, bonedry,, bgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .56½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .66½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .69 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs. ..... lb. .50 - .51
No. 2, bgs. ..... lb. .47 - .48
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs. ..... lb. .45 - —
TN, bgs., 10 bgs. ..... lb. .43 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill. works ton. 20.00 - 30.00
l.c.l., works ... ton. 25.00 - 40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
l.c.l. works ..... ton. 17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l. works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb .18½- .20¼
Silver bullion, ingots, cs ..... oz. .73¼- —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,250-oz. lots. oz. .66¾- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .67 - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .67¼- —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .67½- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .46¾- —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .48 - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .48¾- —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .49 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz .90 —
Simaruba bark, bls. ..... lb 85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls .... lb. .60 .65
Western, bls ..... lb. .30 .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls ..... lb. .30 .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 11.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton. 20.00 - 40.00

...for that means progress. And in progress, it is interesting to note how rings themselves, of every kind, are destined to play an important part. Take, for example, the tire, the ring spinning frame, the ball bearing ring, the "benzene ring" of organic chemistry, and the circular field of the microscope. All closely integrated with progress these — and of particular significance to us at Metasap, since they symbolize vital fields we serve.

THE "BENZENE RING", FOR INSTANCE, IS SYMBOLIC OF PLASTICS ... METASAP CALCIUM AND ZINC STEARATES, added to plastic molding compounds, improve internal lubrication. They assure easy release of preforms and finished products from molds —thus helping to prolong mold life, speed the molding cycle, step up output and minimize rejects.

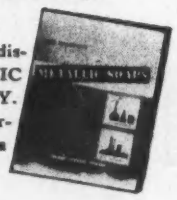
THE TIRE SUGGESTS THE WIDE REALM OF RUBBER ... METASAP ZINC STEARATE dusted on uncured rubber stock prevents sticking—lubricates molds effectively.

BEARINGS IMPLY LUBRICANTS ... METASAP ALUMINUM STEARATES provide bases for many types of greases that are moisture-free, have high-temperature resistance, outstanding stability and water-repellency.

THE SPINNING BOBBINS PROCLAIM THE WORLD OF FABRICS ... METASAP STEARATES can be used advantageously to help make textiles water-repellent.

THE MICROSCOPE FIELD IS AN INFORMATION BUREAU, covering the world at large. But here, at Metasap, we use it for meticulous study of particle size and particle suspension, to be certain that METASAP STEARATES provide exceptionally efficient thickening, suspension and flatting agents for paints, varnishes, and lacquers . . . and perform valuable services in numerous other applications throughout industry.

The many uses for Metasap Stearates are discussed in our free 32-page book: METALLIC SOAPS for RESEARCH AND INDUSTRY. Send for a copy. You'll find it full of interesting information, a handy reference, and a source of ideas.



METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPARTMENT 9, HARRISON, N. J.
BRANCHES: BOSTON • CHICAGO • CEDARTOWN, GA. • RICHMOND, CALIF.
Stocks at Cleveland and Akron, Ohio; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.; Louisville, Kentucky

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY

Stearates

of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

Sloe berries, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Smalt, black, ctns. lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns. lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Soapbark, bls. lb. .22 - .23
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .24 - .25
cut, foreign, bbls. lb. .25 - .26
powd., bbls. lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.65 - 4.42
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.15 - 4.92
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car 100 lbs. 1.58 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse 100 lbs. 1.78 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms. lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works lb. .16 - —
powder, bbls., works lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs., or more, bgs 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼ - .14¼
solution, dms., works gal. .80 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., works lb. .09¾ - .10¾
Sodium bichromate, in drums, ¾c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bags, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, NF, bots., dms. lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate).
USP monohydrate, gran., dms lb. .05¾ - 06¼
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾ - .08¼
powd., kgs., works lb .09 - —
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms. lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .21 - .29
Chromate, dms., works lb. .11½ - .12½
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls. lb. .21½ - —
dms. lb. .22½ - .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls. lb. .28 - —
dms. lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms. lb. .16 - .18
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .11½ - .12½
anhydrous, dms., works lb. .14 - .15½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works, lb. 12.00 - —
2 to 25 cns to case, works lb. 12.00 - 16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb. 16.50 - 21.00
tribasic, tons lb. 11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs lb. 1.53 - 1.56
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys lb. .96 - 1.06
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - .22
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .23 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.47 - 2.66
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. 18¾ - —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½ - .15
l.c.l., dms. works lb .13 - .15¾
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 118.00 - 123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton. 184.50 —
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.
Metal, dms., works lb. .18½ - —
Metanilate, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .54 - —

Sodium monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. .60 - .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton. 48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb. 45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse ton. 51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 42.00 - —
USP, dms. lb. .21 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾ - —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 - 11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½ - —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.05 - 7.00
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .24
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .23
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —

Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - .19
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .38 - .39
powd., dms. lb. .41 - .42
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
cryst., bgs., c.l., wor'.s. 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. No stocks.
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. 12½ - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works, lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —

Sloe Berries—Sodium Stearate, USP

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works ton. 16.00 - 17.00
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works ton. 32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 04½ - —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .433 - .498
Stearate, USP, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56

when you specify

SOLVAY

Supplying chemicals to American industry means more than meeting specifications at a price.

With Solvay . . . it means prompt, *dependable* delivery from coast-to-coast warehouse stocks . . . a continuing supply from five big plants situated in America's industrial centers.

. . . It means an all-inclusive *working* knowledge of alkalies, the result of sixty-nine years of experience. And Solvay's "Industry-Wise" Technical Service offers a specialized service that is exclusive with Solvay—a corps of experts who know *your* particular industry.

These "extras"—"extras" that cannot be shown in a specification, or found on a price list—are yours at no extra cost when you deal with America's leading manufacturer of alkalies. Next time you order alkalies and associated chemicals . . . specify Solvay.

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New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

SOLVAY PRODUCTS

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Caustic Potash • Chlorine • Potassium Carbonate • Nytron • Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Sodium Nitrite • Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Sulphanilate—Tapioca Flour

Sodium sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII dried, gran., dms lb. .20 - .23
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
i.e.i., works 100 lbs. 2.35 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls. lb. .15½- .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
i.e.i., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 4.00 - —
i.e.i., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
i.e.i., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 3.75
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
i.e.i., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
i.e.i., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
i.e.i., works 100 lbs 7.00 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l. lb. .05¾- —
i.e.i., works lb. .06¼- —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.90.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP cryst bbls lb 10 .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb 10¼ —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½- .11
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
i.e.i. 100 lbs. 7.65 —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., divd., East lb. 1.10 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-Cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, divd., dms lb. .22 .22½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ —
i.e.i., works lb. 17½ .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
high-flash, tanks, works gal. 25 - .3235
Petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .25 - —
150° F. flash, tanks, same basis gal. 25 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .23¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton.50.00 -52.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .19½- —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23½
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .0575- —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .0590- —
smaller lots, works lb. .0605- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. 1.00 - 2.95
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .52 - .55
Spikenard root, bls lb. .40 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. .33 - .38
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .17 .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.52 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.87 - —
i.e.l. 100 lbs. 5.67 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.63 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.78 - —
i.e.l. 100 lbs. 5.78 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs., c.l., Idaho, works lb. .05 - .05¼
Maine, works lb. .04½- —
i.e.l., spot lb. .06½- .07
Rice, bgs lb. .12½- —
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0606- .0656
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, ens., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, dms lb. .15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09½- —
i.e.l., works lb. .10¼- —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 95% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., ens., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., ens., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., i.e.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., i.e.l., works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms lb.10.50 -11.00
powder lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb.10.55 -11.05
powder, dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.75 - 4.05
powder, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
i.e.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton.18.00 - —
f.o.b. ship for domestic and Canada long ton.19.50 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
i.e.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .27 - .29
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
i.e.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
i.e.l. works 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
i.e.l., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.60
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
i.e.l. works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
i.e.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
i.e.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
i.e.l., works lb. .04¼- —
10-gal. dms., i.e.l., works lb. .08¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., i.e.l., divd lb. .18 - —
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.65.00 -66.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25% lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls., 25% lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .14½- —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, ton.67.00 -68.00
Superphosphate run-or-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto unit-ton. .76 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .73 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .83 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.25

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
i.e.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 - —
i.e.l ton.26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.23.00 -28.00
i.e.l., works ton.25.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.50 -35.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅛- —
fancy, loose, same basis lb. .06⅜- —
special, loose, same basis lb. .05⅞- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .06 - .06¼
50%, dms. lb. .08½- .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls lb. .10 - .15
kegs keg.10.00 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon, bulk unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 7.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .24 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .08½- .08¾
medium grades, bgs lb. .07¾- .08
low grades, bgs lb. .05½- .06½
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.

Worth Investigating—

TITANIUM DIOXIDE
In A Highly Purified Form—
Specially Produced For
Non-Pigmentary Uses
Titanium Pigment Corporation recently introduced to the ceramic field a new, non-pigmentary grade of titanium dioxide – TITANOX-TG. This highly purified chemical is gaining rapid acceptance because it is easy to handle and imparts great whiteness, brightness, opacity and color stability to tough, thin films of porcelain enamel.

▶ Titanium Pigment Corporation recently introduced to the ceramic field a new, non-pigmentary grade of titanium dioxide – TITANOX-TG. This highly purified chemical is gaining rapid acceptance because it is easy to handle and imparts great whiteness, brightness, opacity and color stability to tough, thin films of porcelain enamel. However, the chemical purity that makes TITANOX-TG so useful in porcelain enamels also makes improvement possible in the following products:

GLASS to increase refractive index in special optical glasses; impart brilliancy to glassware; improve weathering; produce brilliant glass colors.

DIELECTRICS as the starting material for titania dielectrics including titanates having outstanding properties leading to capacitors of extremely high capacity for their size.

WELDING RODS minimum of sulphate and phosphate content permits use for wide range of steel types; low silicate absorption to permit ease of extrusion; easy dry flow for handling.

CARBIDES and related compounds—for cutting tool tips; hard surfaces.

ELECTRONICS as a starting material for reduced titanium compounds as applied to elements of thermionic tubes and other electron discharge devices.

If there is the possibility that any of the superior characteristics of this titanium dioxide may help you in improving your product or manufacturing technics, *it will pay you to investigate* the unique advantages of TITANOX-TG. Our Technical Service Department is always ready to give you the benefit of their long research experience with titanium dioxide. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; 104 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 3, Ill.; 2600 South Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles 22, Calif. Branches in all other principal cities.

8102

® TITANOX
the brightest name in pigments

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .63 - —
tanks, same basis gal .52 - —
Tar coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l. ex docs U. S. ports long ton No prices.
powd. bgs. c.l. same basis long ton 225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb .45 .50
Leaves, bgs lb .80 .90
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb .46 —
dms. lb .47 .51
USP. powd., bbls., dms., kg lb .51 .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb .24½ —
l.c.l. lb .25 .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb .75 —
powd., bbls., dms lb .80 —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South lb .13½ —
l.c.l., South lb .14 —
tanks, South lb .13 —
prime, dms lb .33 .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms. c.l., works lb .19½ —
l.c.l., works lb .20 - —
tanks, works lb .19 —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb .60 1.03
prime, cns., dms lb .33 - .35
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone propionate, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .08 .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb .20½ .21½
smaller dms., works lb .23½ .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene)
Tetraethyl orthosilicate dms., works. lb. .70 —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., works lb. .65 .70
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .52 - —
tanks lb .50 —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 13.00 - 15.50
Theobromine, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - 4.55
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.05
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Sodio-Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Theophylline, USP, fib. dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Thiamine hydrochloride USP, dms., 100 grams kilo 160.00 —
Mononitrate, dms., 100 grams kilo 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .34 .35
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb 5.50 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb .44 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs. lb. .15½ - .16
Spanish, bls. lb. .08½ - .09
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.65 - 3.75
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.40 6.90
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms., works lb. .6985 - .7065
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .57¼ - —
Metal, R.F.C. lb. .74½ - —
Straits lb. .74½ - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. .81 - .82
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works lb. .82½ - .84½
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .47 - .48
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05¼ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05½ - —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .22½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08¾
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55 gal. dms. lb. .57 - .58
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base (see Orthotoluene).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .23½ - —
Birmingham dist gal. .22¼ - —
Chicago district gal. .24½ - —
Cleveland district gal. .24¾ - —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .24½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .19 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .24 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .22 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .25½ - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .22 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .23½ - —
St. Louis, Mo. gal. .27 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .22½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .25½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .25 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .22½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 - —
Sewall's Point, Va. gal. .25½ - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .25 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .80 .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l. lb. .20 - —
truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb .23 - —
less than tons, works lb. .26 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .35½ - —

Tributyl citrate, dms. lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .57½ - —
smaller containers lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
tanks lb. .08½ - —
Trichlorethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½ - —
Zone 2 lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 lb. .11½ - —
Zone 4 lb. .11 - —

Trichloroethylene, dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher, l.c.l. 1¼c. higher, Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.15 - —
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms lb. .34 .36
smaller containers lb. .39 .41
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 —
Triethyleneglycol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .52 —
tanks lb. .50 —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., basis 100% lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt equald lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb 0175 —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb .015 - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate (tribasic).

Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Trypsin, 1:25, dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
1:50, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
1:75, dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
1:100, fib. dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb 4.75 —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .38 Nom.
Haitian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs lb. .18 - .19
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market)
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. .23 - —
Turpentine, wood dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
N. Y. whse gal. .45 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .27½ - —
steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works gal. .50 —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .56 - —
ex whse., NYC gal. .64 - —
tanks, works gal. .34 —
Tyrothricin, bots gram 1.15 1.35

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —

for high quality and superior stability

NIALK TRICHLORethylene

NIALK TRICHLORethylene is produced in a new plant at Niagara Falls, N. Y. by Niagara Alkali Company, one of America's pioneer chemical companies.

This new plant is completely modern and utilizes control equipment that satisfies the most exacting demands for a product of high quality and superior stability. It readily permits increased production to meet expanding demands.

WHAT YOU WANT TO KNOW about NIALK TRICHLORethylene and Niagara Alkali Company is contained in the booklet illustrated here. The coupon below will bring you a copy.

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Carbonate of Potash
Paradichlorobenzene
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Position_____
Firm_____
Street_____
City_____ State_____

Urea, Domestic, 46% N—Yellow, Barium Chromate

Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb .04½- —
i.c.l., works lb .05 - —
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex and east ton 94.00 - —
bulk, distributors, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton 103.58 - —
30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton 98.00 - —
40 tons, distributors, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton 107.15 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va ton 125.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis, tr a 123.50 —
37 grade, same basis ton 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb .10 .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb .45 .50
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb 22.50 - 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton No stocks.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton 53.00 - 55.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb .14½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb 7.00 —
tech., dms., works lb 1.00 1.08
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb 4.50 - 4.75
Mexican, cuts, tins, futures lb 6.00 - 6.25
whole, tins, futures lb 7.00 - 7.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb 4.00 - —
smaller lots lb 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs lb 3.00 —
smaller lots lb 3.05 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 3.00 —
smaller lots, tins lb 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb .16 - .16½
5-gal. cns., works lb .30 - —
tanks, works lb .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works lb 1.50 - —
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units. mill. units .025 - —
1 billion USP units mill. units .03 - —
less than 1 billion USP units mill. units .035 —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, bots., cns., dms., 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units .24 - .26
351,000 to 450,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units .26 - .28
451,000 to 750,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units .28 - .30
751,000 or more A units per gm 1,000,000 units .30 - —

Minimum prices on natural Vitamin A acetate above prevail on quantities of five billion or more A units; the maximum of the above price range prevails on quantities less than one-half billion A units.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1,000,000 units .30 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units .30 - —
D_2 (see Calciferol).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Vitamin B_6 (see Pyridoxin).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb 1.50 1.75
Tree bark, bls lb .55 .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton 65.00 —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton 62.50 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb .04¾ .05
tanks, works lb .04¼ —
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb .06¾ —
S. Afr. 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb .06¾ —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb No stocks.
Bees, bleached, USP bricks, cs lb .63 - .64
slabs, bgs. lb .62 - .63
crude, African, bgs lb .44 .45
Brazilian, bgs. lb .54 Nom.
Cent. American, bgs lb .48 .50
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb .52½ - .53½
slabs, bgs. lb .51 - .52
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb .48 .49
refined, bgs lb 52 53

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Wax, carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .85 - .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.10 - 1.12
No. 2 lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs. lb. .70 - .71
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black raw lb. .25 - .25¼
refined lb. .31 - .32
Bohemian, bgs lb. .17 - .18
German, bgs lb. .17 - .18
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .27 - .30
cake, cs. lb. .28 - .31
Sugar cane, crude, imp. bgs lb. .35 - .37
refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .60 - .65
imp., bags, N. Y. lb. .40 - .42
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .13 - .20
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton. 21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l. ton. 24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. whse. ton. 25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l. ton. 18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton. 25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 .07
rossed, bls lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls lb. .13½- .16
rossed, bls lb. .17 - .18
Wild indigo root, bls lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .20 - .25
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East ton. 32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton. 37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton. 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis ton. 50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Wooltat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
Levant, bgs lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood leaves, bls lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5° 7° ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - —
fractions, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .94 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .80 - —
Meta fraction, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .26 - —
Birmingham district gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .23½- —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .26 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .23½- .25
Xylol, petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .26 - —
Sewall's Point, Va gal. .23½- —
Wood River, Ill gal .27 - —

Y

Yara, yara, cns lb. 2.00 2.25
Yeast brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units, per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .44 .46
90 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .49 .51
200 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .53 .55
300 B units, per gram, 100 lb. dms lb. .57 .59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .30¼- —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE, U.S.P.

Comparison	U. S. Pharmacopoeia	Roche* Regular Type	Roche* Ampul Type
Purity (Dry Basis)	98% Minimum	99%+	99%+
Moisture	5% Maximum	0.75—2.0%	2.0—3.5%

*Usual Commercial Average Range

REGULAR TYPE

This material meets all U.S. Pharmacopoeia specifications for Vitamin B_1. The International Conference on Vitamin Standardization has adopted crystalline Vitamin B_1 Hydrochloride as the standard for this vitamin and defined the unit as the biological activity of three micrograms of this standard.

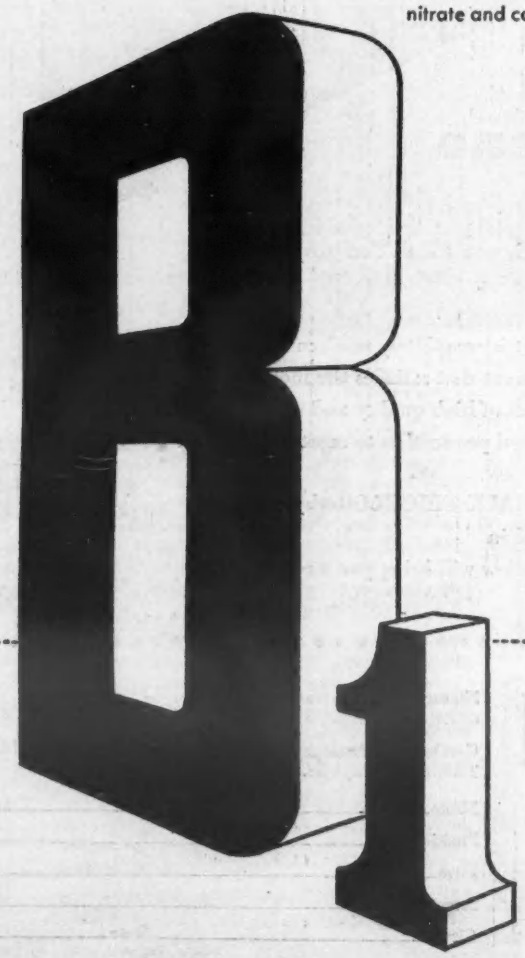
AMPUL TYPE

This material in addition to meeting U.S.P. specifications is especially prepared and recommended for the manufacture of parenteral solutions. Developed by Roche specifically for this purpose, its quality has been consistently improved and in early 1949 the Roche G.I.G. (Gassed in Glass) packing was adopted.

THIAMINE MONONITRATE • 'ROCHE'

This derivative of Thiamine may have certain advantages in certain types of dry products. If you have an unusual stability problem, we shall be glad to cooperate in running comparative tests of the two salts in your own formulae.

Roche is in commercial production of the mononitrate and can make immediate shipment in quantity.



Regardless of which form of Thiamine you require, by the gram or by the carload, you can feel assured of complete satisfaction with Roche products and Roche service. Samples and complete information will gladly be sent on request.

Make 'Roche' headquarters for:

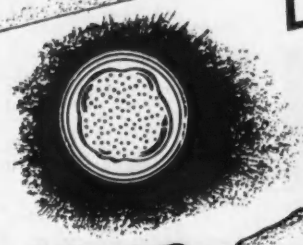
Thiamine Riboflavin
Niacin Niacinamide Biotin
Ascorbic Acid dl-a-Tocopherol
Pyridoxine Panthenol
Calcium Pantothenate dextrorotatory
Vitamin A Palmitate-Acetate

'ROCHE'

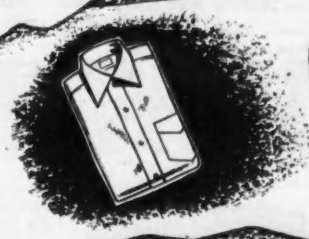
SCIENTIFIC CONTROL

VITAMIN DIVISION
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.
NUTLEY 10, N. J.
Pacific Coast: L. H. Butcher Company
San Francisco Los Angeles
In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd. Montreal, Que.

IF YOUR PROBLEM IS...

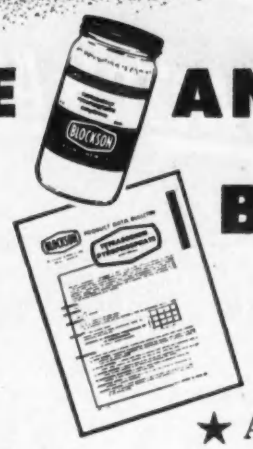


1 Viscosity control or dispersive purification of fine-particle suspensions...



2 A more effective soap builder, water softener, dishwashing compound

SEND FOR THIS SAMPLE AND BULLETIN

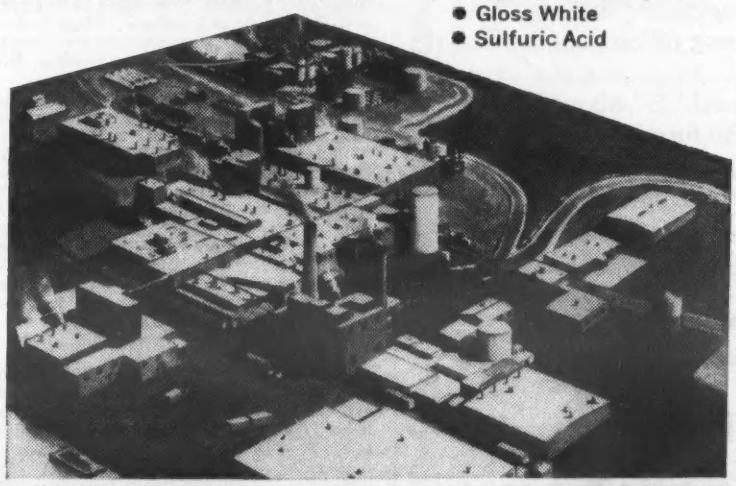


BLOCKSON TETRASODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE ANHYDROUS

FORMULA: $Na_4P_2O_7$
STRENGTH: P_2O_5 53% pH of 1% solution 10.2
SOLUBILITY: 75° F 7.5 parts in 100 parts water
150° F 24 parts in 100 parts water

OTHER BLOCKSON CHEMICALS

- Sodium Tripolyphosphate, Anhydrous
- Sodium Polyphos
- Sodium Hexametaphosphate
- Sodium Tetraphosphate
- Sodium Silicofluoride
- Trisodium Phosphate, Crystalline
- Chlorinated Trisodium Phosphate
- Trisodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
- Disodium Phosphate Anhydrous
- Disodium Phosphate, Crystalline
- Monosodium Phosphate, Anhydrous
- Monosodium Phosphate, Monohydrate
- Sodium Acid Pyrophosphate
- Light Alumina Hydrate
- Gloss White
- Sulfuric Acid



On this 200-acre site, an hour from the nation's railway hub, the vast BLOCKSON organization is coordinated into a closely knit group under intimate executive supervision for prompt service to American industry, large and small.

★ Aqueous solutions of Blockson Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate modify the natural behaviour of many insoluble substances. Present *known* uses include: viscosity control of oil drilling muds, dispersive purification of clays, ink eradication, a solvent aid for dyes, electroplating, straw and waste paper bleaching—and in the detergent industry.

Test its *new-use* possibilities for your products or processing. Mail coupon for detailed bulletin and sample. RAPIDLY SOLUBLE WHITE POWDER OR GRANULES.

BLOCKSON CHEMICALS

BLOCKSON CHEMICAL CO., Joliet, Illinois
Send bulletin on Blockson Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate
☐ Include sample ☐ Powdered ☐ Granular

Name.....Title.....

Company.....Street.....

City.....Zone....State.....

Yellow, Benzidin—Zirconium Sulphate

Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.65 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.....lb. .95 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. l.c.l. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock apolis, Rock Island..lb. .25 - —
Dlvd. Ala.; Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis lb. 1.90 2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0166- .0278
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l..lb. .0185- .0210
synth, bgs., c.l. works....lb. .09 —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .0914 —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works..lb. .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, lots same basis as chrome lb. .21 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vis.....oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works...lb. .30 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms...lb. .20¼- —
NF, dms.....lb. .38 —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis...lb. No stocks.
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld., E..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms. .....lb. .26 - —
tech., rubber makers', bgs., works..lb. .10¾- .11¼
precipitated, powd., dms.lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .38 - .41
Dust, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1225- —
dlvd.....lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1250- .1325
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- .18
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.35 —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.....lb. .42½- —
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .09¾- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld..lb. .20¾- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¼- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12⅜- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½ —
Zinc oxide, USP, ctns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices, etc., higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Thionosulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
precip., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .22 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .10 - .10⅛
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .34 - —
ton lots.....lb. .35 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .36 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
powd., 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.40
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 7.40 7.75
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .22 22¼
sulphide, pure, bgs., ca., frt. alld..lb. .13¼ —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½ —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¼- —
Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld..lb. 2.00 2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1220- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works..lb. .21½- —
normal, dms., works.....lb. .43 - —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, 15% sol. ZrO_2, bbls., works lb. .21¼- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works..lb. .30½- —
Hydride, cns., works.....lb 7.00 - —
Nitrate, dms., works.....lb. 1.75 - —
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bags, works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .44½- —
1 ton or less, works..lb. .45 - .48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .59½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .60 - .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works lb. .29½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- .03¾
10 tons, works.....lb. .03½- .04
5 tons, works.....lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .04¼- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04¾- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .05¼- —
1 ton or less works.....lb. .05¾- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .11 —
works..lb. .11 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .11¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12 - .16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .38 - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .38¼- .39

Testing for abrasion resistance. The technician covers the dry films with No. 1/2 pumice, then rotates on them the weighted, rubber wheels that are toed-in to provide slippage ...and thus simulate scuffing and wear. In this test, Enamel "A" with Albalith-73 proved better than Enamel "B" with a softer-drying pigment.

JUST A SIMPLE SWITCH in non-reactive white hiding pigments produced the striking improvement in abrasion resistance of the alkyd floor enamel that you see here. You must have observed the same effect many times, because the various types of such pigments frequently display surprising differences in film toughness.

Some pigments add little to film strength, as in Enamel "B" above. Other pigments, such as Albalith-73 in Enamel "A", promote the formation of dense, tough films with good through-dry.

Albalith-73 owes its outstanding properties not only to its special lithopone base, but also to the oleophilic treatment on its particles.

You will find, too, that in addition to greater toughness, Albalith-73 imparts to paints and enamels such features as faster mixing . . . better suspension . . . excellent fade resistance . . . less color floating . . . quicker sanding.

To step up your porch-and-deck enamels, undercoaters, deep-tone flats and sanding surfaces . . . **Switch to Albalith-73.**

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
Founded 1848
160 Front Street, New York 7, N. Y.

Rubber Consumption in 1949 Fourth Highest in History

Consumption of new rubber, both synthetic and natural, in the United States during the calendar year 1949, totaling 990,637 long tons, was the fourth highest in history, the Department of Commerce has reported. Total new rubber consumption in December was 84,124 long tons, compared with 83,777 long tons in November, an increase of .4 of 1 percent.

For the calendar year 1949, the ratio of consumption of government GR-S to total natural plus this kind of GR-S was 34.2 percent, a decrease of only .6 of 1 percent from the previous year. By December, however, this ratio was down to 29.2 percent, reflecting the revision of Allocation Order R-1 in September which had reduced the required percentages of government GR-S in tires. This ratio had averaged 35.5 percent for the period January through September, then dropped successively to postwar lows, as follows:—October 31.7 percent, November 29.6 percent and December 29.2 percent. Quantitatively, consumption was estimated at 299,102 long tons, a decline of 10.5 percent from the 1948 figure of 334,233 long tons.

Consumption in 1949, by types of rubber, as compared with the previous year, was as follows:—Natural rubber—576,584 long tons, a decline of 8.1 percent; GR-S type synthetic rubber, including imports and high styrene content rubber—320,878 long tons, off 7.1 percent; butyl type, including imports—52,661 long tons, down 10.5 percent; neoprene—31,798 long tons, off only 1 percent; N-type rubbers—8,716 long tons, up 51 percent. Use of neoprene and N-type rubbers has been entirely voluntary since February 1, 1946.

German Chemical Output: Nov.

Production of certain chemicals in western Germany during November, 1949, has been reported as follows by the Department of Commerce, in metric tons:—

Nitrogenous fertilizers, N content	33.5
Phosphatic fertilizers, P_2O_5	21.2
Soda ash	48
Caustic soda	22.7
Sulphuric acid	77.7
Calcium carbide	38.4
Cyanamide	4.022
Chlorine	15.378
Sodium sulphate, anhydrous	9.651
Hydrochloric acid	6.365

ANNOUNCING
A NEW SUNOCO WAX WITH PROPERTIES NEVER BEFORE OBTAINABLE

Every industrial user of paraffinic wax offered new economy and improved-product possibilities by Sunoco Wax 5512. Unequalled characteristics made possible by precision controls in Sun's new wax plant...among the largest and most advanced in the world.

Sunoco Wax 5512 is a hard, dry, high-gloss, high-melt-point product. It is a closely fractionated, paraffinic wax from which all low-melt-point elements have been removed by revolutionary techniques of precision control at Sun's new multi-million-dollar plant. Sunoco Wax 5512 possesses a combination of physical properties never before commercially obtainable.

For Example:

Sunoco Wax 5512 shows no blocking or marring *even at 135°F or more* when subjected to accepted blocking temperature tests.

Sunoco Wax 5512 has extremely low A.S.T.M. D5-25 Penetration Values for a paraffinic wax. This is dramatically demonstrated when the test is run at *increasingly elevated temperatures.*

Other characteristics of Sunoco Wax 5512 are equally outstanding. In fact, many of its remarkable properties can only be appreciated by subjecting it to tests relevant to the user's special requirements.

For complete specifications and test samples, write today. Send as much information as you care to divulge concerning your wax use, so that our technologists can supply the kind of additional information which will be most helpful to you. Address your inquiry to Dept. OP-2, Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Sunoco Wax 5512 is available for immediate shipment in tank cars, and in 50-pound cartons containing five slabs

SUN PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SUNOCO®

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J Schnell

Incorporating Drug Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

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WILLIAM S ARCHINCLOSS, *President*
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone: REctor 2-9820; Cable Address: Reporter, New York

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Information for Better Health

An ancient adage has it that, given light, the people will find a way to attain a desired end. Belief in that aspect of human behavior lies largely behind the inauguration of the Health Information Foundation which was formally launched last week. The promoters of that organization are strongly of the opinion that, if the public is properly and fully informed with reference to available and potential health services, it will do much to remedy the inadequacy of such services, from which derive all the many health insurance and other schemes for that remedying. The promoters believe that an informed public is an awakened public and that an awakened public will anticipate with effective action the application of politically and practicably dubious means of providing adequate services for the assurance of better health.

The approach of the Health Information Foundation to the problem of better health services is a new one. It involves no panacea. It has no pet plan. In the words of its top officials, it stands only for good health and is against nothing but poor health. The organization believes that the latter can, in large degree, be replaced with the former by proper and practicable dissemination of existing knowledge in the fields of sanitation, nutrition, and housing, as well as in medicine. It draws from experience the belief that the better distribution of the facilities in those categories generally presents no task beyond the capability of communities which need them. It recognizes that some measure of external assistance will be necessary in some deserving instances, but it believes that extension of existing agencies can go a long way toward meeting that need. Promotion of such extension is one of its commendable purposes.

There is something particularly interesting about a gigantic, nation-wide undertaking related to the much-embracing problem of medical care—at least so-called—which purposes to confine its activities to the dissemination of information. As the Health Information Foundation is sponsored and founded by the drug, pharmaceutical, and related industries, it is difficult for those who have knowledge of earlier movements in that area to get the fact that the new endeavor has nothing to sell, will, in fact, most earnestly avoid any and all promotion of medicinal agents, schools, or schemes. There is admittedly an aspect of enlightened selfishness to this undertaking by the industries. They recognize that theirs is a part of the general welfare and must follow the same pattern. The hoary belief that a sick people is a goldmine for the drug business was long since exploded.

There is much for the Health Information Foundation to do to collect the data which it purposes to disseminate. There is more for it to do in the screening of available data and that which its own operations will develop. The information heretofore circulated with relation to the need for medical care and the means of its providing has not been especially reliable. The work which will attend the functioning of the new foundation will, obviously, be blueprinting and groundwork. The job of providing health services, of which medical care is an important, but by no means the only necessary part, will fall upon the people. The foundation, given the support it deserves, can give them much useful light. They will be able to go a long way in that light toward the attainment of what they need—if they so desire and determine.

Paint Technology Challenged

The popular politicomic supporting of prices of farm products faces many divisions of industry with problems of raw materials. In many instances, as with the piles of surplus potatoes, these problems are aggravated and complicated by the cost of transportation, which is one of the handicaps on doing business economically over a territory as expansive as the United States.

The paint industry gets more than its share of the undesirable consequences of subsidizing the farm vote. It could technologically do much for some of its progressive ideas if those aforementioned potatoes could practicably be converted into allyl carbohydrates, or perhaps run into amyl solvents—or even ethyl. It finds a substantial federal padding in what it has to pay for turpentine and rosin. Most of the more important vegetable oils entering into its formulations also are federally levitated beyond the gravitation normally exerted by the relation of supply to demand. It has within the past few days got an extra penalty in that area by a further elongation of the tung oil price crutch.

Paint technology has developed some notable departures from the time-tried process of oil oxidation for the formation of protective and decorative films. The synthesis of new resinous materials with a wide variety of properties has contributed to such developments. So has technical progress in a number of other fields. It has not yet completed a practicable coating wholly of petroleum origin, but there is promise in that direction where a considerable departure from turpentine has been made possible. That area calls for all available consideration. If the producers of the basic products from which vegetable materials are derived desire to get their living from government handouts, they should be deserted by industry wheresoever possible. The technochemists of the paint industry do not need the farm so much as agrarians would have it believed.

But, there has come in recent weeks another and more disturbing challenge to paint technology: one of the leading manufacturers of automobiles is reported to have been discouraging the sale of station-wagons and other wooden-bodied cars in southern seaside areas because, he was quoted, the finish on the wood does not stand up under the atmospheric conditions of those regions. Metal bodies, seemingly, did not develop that fault.

It must be said, of course, that the failure of a protective or decorative coating on a wooden surface is not owing wholly, or, frequently, even primarily, to shortcomings of the coating material. Proper seasoning of the wood—something not always even attempted these days—is a potent factor. So is the proper application and seasoning of the coating.

It could be that this challenge to the paint industry lies at the door of the sales department, rather than at that of production. However, it is something which the industry should not disregard. Service of the public is its first duty, as it is with every other industry, no matter how long or indirect the channel of that servicing.

"Paint progress" is much more than a popular term. It will not long be even checked by any agrarian avarice or atmospheric antagonism.

For the Bookshelf

PRINTING AND LITHO INKS. By Herbert Jay Wolfe. Fourth and completely revised edition. Cloth; 478 pages. New York: MacNair-Dorland Company.

Mr. Wolfe has been working as a chemical technician in the printing ink industry for more than twenty-five years. He knows all the books that have been written about the stuffs he has helped to make. He knows, if not all, very much about what the books seek to tell. So, in his appraisal of that telling, he set out seventeen years ago to tell what he thought should be known. He has earnestly endeavored in the successive editions of his book to keep up with that need. He does very well.

In the present edition he takes twenty-two chapters for that doing. He starts with history and concludes with troubles and their remedying. Agreeing with Greeley, that printing ink is an important item in human affairs, Mr. Wolfe does not devote his pages to any amplification or analysis of that concept; he goes along telling how to make good inks—there are a hundred advisers on how to make good (?) use of them in the objective, rather than the mechanical, sense.

Pigments, solvents, driers, and miscellaneous accessories are Mr. Wolfe's first concern. He tells about them well—but that chemical oddity, "Alumina hydrate," still remains a puzzle in terminology, and composition. The author then goes on to tell about this, that, and the other type of inks for pressmen and to explain their physics and what its various manifestations mean and why. That is very useful information for user, as well as for maker. Factory equipment and testing each get a good chapter. The new chapter on troubles with inks in printing and lithographing will do a lot of good. So will the appended tabulations of data, and the index will do a good job of quick steering.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

fection and control as to make certification meaningless.

Several conferences were held off and on last year on this question with little or no progress toward a solution. The companies—some of them, at least—want to get away from the certification requirement because of the costs involved. The record of rejections on products is almost infinitesimal. Some companies have had no rejections for more than a year, although their production has been substantial.

There is reason to believe now that grounds for an agreement exists and that the problem is mostly a matter of working out details. Rather than decertify on a product basis, it is proposed that decertification shall be on a company basis. In other words, after a company has established a record of controlled production, it would no longer have to have its product approved by FDA before it can be sold.

In this way it is believed that the FDA fear of fly-by-night producers getting into the antiobiotic field will be met. It will require special legislation for such decertification authority; this probably will be asked for along with general authority to require certification of new antibiotics.

Veterinarians Are Scare

One professional field that is not overcrowded is that of veterinary medicine. The Department of Agriculture offers an attractive career for many graduates of veterinary medicine, but the Bureau of Animal Industry reports that it "continues to experience a shortage of veterinary personnel."

A large part of the professional staff of this bureau has to be recruited from graduates of accredited veterinary colleges in the United States. In recent years there have not been graduates enough to supply requirements of this bureau and demands for private practitioners. This has hampered some of the work of the bureau, notably the control and eradication of animal diseases and federal meat inspection.

The bureau notes that last year it started employing sophomore and junior students from the veterinary colleges to help graduate veterinarians in field work. These summer jobs give students valuable experience in their chosen work, and enable the bureau to benefit from speeding up work during the heavy summer season.

Food Costs and Prices

More and more emphasis is being placed on the development of ways and means of reducing the marketing spread between what the consumer pays and the grower gets for the products of agriculture. Actually the spread is narrower now than it was before the war.

Figures of the Department of Agriculturs indicate that the normal trend is for the spread to narrow as prices go up. As of September, 1949, when the last overall study was made, the facts indicate that the farmer was getting about 49 cents of each dollar spent by the consumer at retail. During the 1920's he got 42 cents and in 1932 only 32 cents. There were, however, some wide variations from the general average. For instance, the farmer got 65 cents of every meat dollar and 66 cents of every dollar spent for poultry and eggs, but only 30 cents of the dollar spent for oranges and 37 cents of the one spent for fruits and vegetables as a whole.

Nothing brings marketing efficiency—or lack of it—into such sharp focus as the fact that, for many commodities, the cost of moving the product through the marketing system is more than what the

Whales All But the Spout

The Norwegians are seeking to strengthen their competitive position in the production of whale oil by using greater portions of the whale than heretofore. According to a report by the Norwegian Ministry of Commerce, submitted to the Economic Cooperation Administration, several of the floating whaling factories operating in the Antarctic this season have been equipped to process in addition to vitamin-rich liver oil the raw material from the pancreas gland for the production of insulin.

Perhaps the most important innovation of the Norwegian Antarctic whaling operations this season, however, is the production of canned whale meat aboard the tanker "Kosmos V." The report states the automatic factory constructed on board this ship has a capacity for processing a considerable quantity of canned meat a season. Norway, whose 205,000 tons of whale and sperm oil in the 1948-49 season was about 45 percent of the world's output, leads all other countries in the production of these two marine oils.

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Heavy Chemicals

Tin oxide was priced lower last week as a result of the recent decline in the metal Other tin based chemicals were unchanged. The tin market displayed a better degree of stability, with the price spread between spot and future shipments continuing to narrow down. New price listings by a producer showed molybdic acid prices lower and sodium molybdate higher. Activity at a local copper custom smelter plant was resumed after a shutdown since late January caused by a labor dispute. Lead sales remained fair but conditions prevailing in the coal industry were not conducive to extensive purchases of zinc for galvanizing use.

Coal shortage has not seriously affected the production of heavy chemicals to date. Suppliers, however, are concerned over the cutback in freight transportation and the possibility of delayed deliveries. General buying interest appeared to maintain former dimensions without showing any unusual tendency to expand. Shipments of potassium muriate from Carlsbad are beginning to reach producers of caustic potash but not in sufficient quantities to ease the supply of that chemical or its affiliated product potassum carbonate. No improvement in buying conditions for chlorine in tankcars. Demand is holding at a level far enough ahead of output to create a tight position, Anhydrous ammonia is commanding more attention for agricultural use. Soda ash continued available for prompt shipment and there was plenty of caustic soda to meet current requirements.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 99.9 percent for the week ending February 4, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 99.4 in the preceding week and 93.1 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Export figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Sulphate—Sales of fair volume to the paper mills and other consumers have been recorded since the first of the year. There is no shortage of stocks and no change in prices. Exports in November, 1949, amounted to 1,764,493 pounds including 500,000 pounds to the Philippine Republic, 436,950 to Colombia and 181,600 pounds to Cuba.

Ammonia Anhydrous — Demand steady for industry and refrigeration with agricultural inquiry starting and prospects favorable for seasonal expansion. There is no shortage of stocks at the present time. Developments in the coal situation being watched particularly in regard to a possible shrinkage in transportation facilities. Prices are unchanged. Exports in November totaled 484,460 pounds including 162,280 pounds to Canada, 55,785 to Cuba and 37,852 pounds to Columbia.

Ammonium Molybdate — List prices issued by one of the producers show the technical grade at 80c. per pound, chemical grade 85c. and metal grade at 90c. per pound. All prices are f.o.b. the works.

Bleaching Powder — There is a temporary shortage of this material at some supply points but no serious scarcity. Export shipments in November amounted to 299,757 pounds, including 233,987 pounds to Hong Kong.

Calcium Carbide — November exports totaled 909,300 pounds, including 430,000 pounds to the Philippine Republic and 374,000 to Venezuela. Market situation steady with demand fair but outlook clouded by coal shortage at steel mills, one of the largest consuming outlets.

Calcium Chloride—Mild Winter to date has kept the movement down in this area for ice control. Stocks meeting current requirements without much difficulty. November exports amounted to 537,247 pounds of which 351,200 pounds were destined to Canada.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Supply situation remains fairly comfortable although one plant will be out of production until late this month. Exports in November amounted to 469,620 pounds including 302,220 pounds to Canada.

Chlorine — Maintenance of heavy demand has prevented any easement in the supply situation. It is stated that chlorine based materials are taking the major part of current output with a substantial quantity also going to paper mills. The continual development of new chlorine products has contributed to a favorable outlook. Export shipments in November totaled 1,558,550 pounds, including 1,281,540 pounds to Canada, 154,150 to Mexico and 75,700 pounds to Venezuela.

Copper Sulphate—Ending of a strike at a Laurel Hill plant has allowed production to resume. Stocks are relatively tight at present but are expected to reach a normal level within a few days. Industrial demand was active last week and there was some pickup in the agricultural inquiry from Florida. Foreign inquiries were in the market from the Far East and a sizable quantity was booked for Mexico.

Nickel Sulphate—Some producers are sold through March while others have continued in a position to take on prompt shipments. Demand has averaged fair since the turn of the month with platers and vegetable oil processors showing attention.

Potash, Caustic—Although supplies of muriate are now reaching producers of caustic potash, inventories are still low. The position of the market is tight but is expected to gradually ease with increased shipments of basic material. Meanwhile, demand from the soap factories has continued active with suppliers intent on keeping the flow of caustic steady to contract consumers. Export shipments in November totaled 251,929 pounds, including 222,287 pounds to Canada.

Potassium Carbonate—Glass plants have continued to call for contract shipments of carbonate and hydrated and producers are not in a position to consider new business where immediate shipment is essential. The market's position is similar to that in caustic potash and developments will depend largely on the course followed by the latter chemical.

Potassium Chlorate—It was stated that a sizable amount of business has been booked for March shipment to the match factories and it looked as though production for next month was rapidly going under contract. Sales to the match industry have continued at a relatively high level since the turn of the year.

Potassium Permanganate—Supply situation has remained comfortable to supply a domestic demand described as good. Large or small quantities are available for immediate shipment. Export inquiry has continued definitely slow.

Soda Ash—Market position steady with stocks not too free but available for prompt shipment. It is stated that demand from paper mills has inmproved but any substantial increase in the inquiry for glass or textiles has not materialized to date. There are possibilities of a lesser demand for caustic soda production if the inquiry for chlorine holds at its high current level. In other words it looks as though a larger part of the year's production of caustic soda will come from the electrolytic process with the slack reflected in the output from the lime-soda process. The export movement in November totaled 11,041,927 pounds. Mexico received the largest amount which was 6,817,835 pounds. Hong Kong was second with 1,280,000 pounds and the Philippine Republic third with 1,017,500 pounds.

Soda, Caustic—Largest shipments at present are said to be going to the petroleum and soap industries, although the rayon, pulp and dyestuff industries have all been represented in the current movement. Stocks are relatively free with prompt shipments available. November exports of solid amounted to 36,303,060 pounds. The largest shipments, 24,528,500 pounds. were made to Hong Kong, the Philippine Republic received 3,794,030 pounds and China 1,400,700 pounds. Exports of liquid totaled 6,510,805 pounds including 2,974,879 pounds to Canada. Exports of lye amounted to 483,225 pounds.

Soda, Sal—Shipments of seasonal dimensions are going forward under favorable supply conditions. The market for

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Sodium molybdate, anhydrous, 2½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Molybdic acid, 4c. per lb.
Tin oxide, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
213.8	213.8	216.4	236.3

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
121.8	121.8	121.8	122.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

carlots is quoted at $1.58 per 100 pounds in bags, ex-car, New York, and smaller quantities at $1.78, same basis.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Continued to find a steady outlet mostly through regular contract channels. Stocks have been kept at a level to meet requirements promptly. The export movement in November amounted to 1,819,766 pounds of which 1,273,000 were destined to Canada.

Sodium Chlorate—It was said to be doubtful if producers would consider contracts for shipment prior to April. Production has been heavily sold over this month and March as a result of an increasing demand for industrial uses and for weed-killer. The market position is firm but without suggestion of price change.

Sodium Nitrite—Inquiry fairly active over the first half of the month with sales aggregating a satisfactory seasonal average. Demand has emanated mostly from the meat-packers. Stocks meeting requirements but not excessive.

Tin Oxide—Priced lower at 81c. to 82c. per pound in barrels, depending upon quantity involved. The revision is the result of the recent decline in tin metal to 74½c. per pound. Buying interest has not exceeded the limit of current wants.

Zinc Sulphate—Consumers have shown no unusual interest in this material since the turn of the year. It was stated that stocks in most instances are liberal and that list prices on occasions have not been observed.

Acids

Acetic — Colombia received 202,092 pounds from the United States in November out of a total of 518,686 pounds. China was second with 134,885 pounds and Hong Kong third with 80,300 pounds.

Chromic — Of the 30,900 pounds exported last November, 18,000 was shipped to Canada. Palestine received 8,500 and Hong Kong 6,000 pounds.

Molybdic — Priced lower at 88c. per pound by one producer for the 85 percent grade f.o.b. the works. This is a decline of 4c. per pound.

Muriatic—November exports totaled 1,527,125 pounds which was larger than any of the other acids, classified as heavy chemicals. The largest shipment, 1,527,125 pounds, was destined to Canada. Colombia received 28,300 and Venezuela 16,000 pounds.

Nitric — Exports in November totaled 69,306 pounds including 24,390 pounds to Venezuela, 12,530 to Colombia and 11,612 to the Philippine Republic. Domestic demand fair, no shortage of stocks at present.

Oxalic—Available stocks have not grown any less since the turn of the month. Buyers are not inclined to purchase in excess of current requirements and total sales at present have not made any appreciable dent in producers' stocks.

Sulphuric — Philippine Republic received 418,031 pounds in November which was the largest amount to any single country. Venezuela received 73,166 pounds and 24,240 were shipped to Cuba. Domestic demand has continued steady with stocks adequate to meet requirements.

Advices from the United Kingdom state that the Board of Trade has announced the sulphuric acid control ended on January 31, 1950. Therefore the National Sulphuric Acid Association Ltd. is now acting as the board's agents in respect to certain functions hitherto performed by the control, in particular the import and distribution of raw materials for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum — December production of 82,322,329 pounds of primary aluminum in the United States brought the total for 1949 to 1,206,974,014 pounds as compared with 1,244,358,193 pounds in 1948, the Aluminum Association reported. The decrease in production was attributed largely to two major strikes which took place in the industry during the year. Shipments of aluminum sheet, plate, and strip by association member companies totaled 62,524,984 pounds during December to bring the year's total to 777,910,955 pounds. In 1948 member companies shipped 1,250,469,806 pounds of sheet, plate, and strip.

Copper—Custom smelters have continued to experience an active inquiry and sales of satisfactory dimensions have been booked for prompt shipment. It is stated that sales of approximately 80,000 tons have been made to date for February delivery and nearly half that amount for March. The market for electrolytic is

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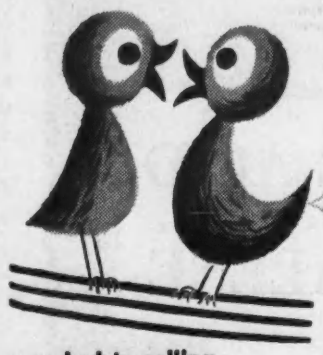

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Lead—Market position steady with sales for the first half of February measuring well up to seasonal expectations. It was stated that sales were equal or slightly above the intake of ores and concentrates. Common grade was priced at 12c. per pound New York and 11.80c. St. Louis.

Quicksilver—Spanish producers have advanced prices 5 percent. The new schedule shows 100 to 500 flasks priced at $51.45 per flask, 500 to 1,000 flasks $50.40. For 1,000 to 2,000 flasks $49.35 is named and for 2,000 to 5,000 flasks $48.30. The duty, insurance and freight amounts to $21.25 so this amount must be added to the above figures when landed at New York. The revision has tended to strengthen the market although no sales of round lots were reported at higher prices up to the close of the week. There was more interest in the market situation although demand continued slow.

San Francisco.—The market continues quiet and unchanged here with metal quoted at $73 per flask.

Silver—There was an absence of new developments last week. The market held a well balanced position with demand and supply about on even beam. The closing price for bar silver in the New York market was 73¼c. per ounce.

Tin—More stability was apparent in the market and the price remained at 74½c. per pound for grade A material on spot. Sales for April shipment were reported at 73¼c. The spot market has declined 28½c. per pound from a high of $1.03 and the spread between spot and future prices has been steadily disappearing.

Zinc—Conditions prevailing in the coal industry have not been conducive to increased sales for galvanizing uses. Buyers have covered current requirements and a fair total for the week was reported. Prime western remained steady at 9.75c. per pound East St. Louis basis.

Zinc consumption in the United States during October was 45,921 tons, 32 percent below the September total, and the lowest monthly level since February, 1946, according to the Bureau of Mines. Labor strikes in the steel industry were responsible for a 60-percent decline in the use of zinc for galvanizing. Partially offsetting this decline were a 15-percent gain in the use of zinc for brass and bronze products and a rise of 3 percent in die castings. Zinc used in all other products declined. Stocks of slab zinc at smelters totaled 97,841 tons, 15 percent above inventories on hand in September and the highest monthly level since September, 1947, when the total was 137,216 tons. Inventories of zinc dust on October 31 were 880 tons compared with 876 tons on hand on September 30.

Smelter production of slab zinc dropped 9 percent to 64,399 tons, the lowest monthly output since September, 1946. Zinc dust production advanced 26 percent to 2,405 tons continuing the upward trend which began in August, 1949.

N-butylacetanilide Available from Dow

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has announced the availability of semicommercial quantities of N-butylacetanilide. According to the company, investigation by the Public Health Service has found this compound to be promising as a tick repellent. Tests are said to have shown this material to be more effective over a longer period of time than any of the other materials tried in a series of experiments at Camp Bullis, Tex.

Quality Control Course Planned at Washington U.

Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., will present its annual industrial quality control course on April 17 to 29, offering advanced training in management technique. Particular emphasis will be given to methods useful in applications to the chemical, paper, leather, ceramic, foundry, rubber and other process industries.

Enrollment will be limited to facilities available to permit adequate personal instruction. A dozen examples of application in varied industries will be described by representatives of the firms concerned. James H. Batchelor, management consultant and lecturer in industrial engineering at Washington University, will be in charge of the course.

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In New Research Post

Clark E. Thorp has been named chairman of chemistry and chemical engineering research at the Armour Research Foundation of Illinois Institute of Technology. Mr. Thorp will head a department of ninety-five scientists and technicians engaged in research projects for industrial concerns and government agencies. He has been associated with the foundation since 1941.

Hydrogen Sulphide Safety Data Offered

The Manufacturing Chemists Association has published a safety data sheet on hydrogen sulphide. Designed for management, supervisory staffs and operating personnel, it contains information on the safe handling and use of this chemical in transit, in the plant and in the laboratory.

The manual lists important physical and chemical properties of hydrogen sulphide; describes its usual shipping containers and methods recommended for their safe unloading, handling, emptying and storage. It also contains a section on recommended personal protective equipment, and another section, prepared by the medical advisory committee, presents authoritative information on the incidental health hazards and their control.

Chemical safety data sheet SD-36, "Hydrogen Sulphide," may be obtained at 20 cents per copy from the association at 246 Woodward building, Washington 5, D. C.

Arapahoe Elects Directors

Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc., Boulder, Colo., elected Dudley I. Hutchinson, James M. Harris and Edison H. Cramer to its board of directors at its recent annual stockholders meeting. Also serving on the board are Richard C. Waugh, president; John W. Macy, executive vice-president; Oscar B. Jacobson, vice-president, and Robert D. Inman, secretary-treasurer.

Millmaster Issues Bulletin

Millmaster Chemical Corporation, New York, has published a bulletin entitled "Berk Zircon Foundry Sand," which described the zircon sand manufactured by F. W. Berk & Co., for which Millmaster is exclusive selling agent. The publication includes price lists and technical data on the product.

Mallinckrodt Moves Cleveland Office

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., has moved its Cleveland offices to 1135 Guidhall building, Cleveland 15, Ohio. R. A. Shamel continues as Cleveland district sales manager.

Trade Briefs

Maurice A. Knight, Akron, Ohio, has published a new catalog describing its "Knight-Ware" chemical equipment.

Continental Can Company, New York, has appointed John J. Kennedy jr., assistant treasurer. He was formerly associated with J. P. Morgan & Co.

Ralph M. Hunter, manager of the electrochemical division of the Dow Chemical Company and a director of Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, has been presented with the honorary degree of doctor of engineering by the Case Institute of Technology.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Continued absence of support by the stockfeed trade resulted in lower local prices for both dried blood and tankage. The markets closed at a parity with Chicago. Bone meal, fish meal and hoof meal, while partially neglected, did not change in price. There was a good inquiry for castor pomace which was not satisfied owing to the unavailability of stocks.

Potash production at the Carlsbad mines increased materially and it was stated that peak output is only a matter of days. Potash shipments are rolling in larger volume with prospects of a substantial increase. It is expected that when the new contract is signed in May, there will be a prolonged period of uninterrupted potash production. Coke-oven ammonium sulphate shipments have improved with the coal shortage dimming the outlook for the maintenance of large scale production. The movement of superphosphate has gained enough to occasion some relief to storage facilities although producers were not very enthusiastic over the current extent of consuming demand. Contract shipments of phosphate rock are going forward to Germany.

Import and export figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Department of Commerce.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate—Domestic price for coke-oven sulphate steady with demand for shipments increasing. The shortage of coal has dimmed the outlook for maintenance of production but to date there has been no shortage of stocks. Converters' sulphate has recovered its price in the export market after recent sales in the neighborhood of $35 to $36 per ton. It was stated that the two producers responsible for the low prices have temporarily withdrawn from the export market after disposing of some 30,000 tons. According to trade reports, foreign inquiries last week were confined to small lots. It was stated that Korea and Hong Kong have covered requirements and China is necessarily out temporarily at least. The export market at the close of the week was quoted at $46 per ton f.a.s. port of shipment.

Bone Meal—No unusual activity in this market last week. The feed trade has not shown much interest since the beginning of the month. The price for spot shipment remained unchanged at $65 per ton, Chicago or Eastern works.

Castor Pomace—No additional offerings reached the market last week. The inquiry for fertilizer use continued active. Last sales were at $30.50 per long ton in bags, carlot shipments from works.

Dried Blood—Priced lower at $7.50 per unit of ammonia in New York and at the same figure in Chicago. Trading quiet with the feed trade showing relatively little interest.

Fish Meal—Production during December amounted to 13,860 tons, nearly 2,800 tons more than the December 1948 output, according to the Department of Interior. The increase was all in menhaden and pilchard meal. The production of menhaden meal in December was 4,972 tons and pilchard or sardine meal 5,986 tons. During the year 1949, the total production of fish meal was 199,088 tons, compared with 183,785 tons in 1948.

Hoof Meal—Trading quiet with sellers holding at the recent decline to $7 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Sodium Nitrate—While shipments may have been smaller than those noted earlier in the month, the general movement was considered satisfactory. Stocks continued adequate to meet demand.

Tankage—Priced lower in the local market at $7.50 per unit of ammonia and now in line with the Chicago parity. Trading relatively slow.

The 590,772 tons of meat scraps produced in 1949 is the largest output in the five years for which complete records are available, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports. It exceeds 1948 production by nearly 4 percent, and that of 1947 by 7 percent. Tankage production of 178,703 tons in 1949 is relatively large, although slightly less than in 1945 or 1948.

Production of 147,338 tons of meat scraps and 48,428 tons of digester tankage in the October-December quarter of 1949 maintained the relatively high level of production throughout the year. Neither of the quarterly totals, however, nor any monthly output within the quarter, was near peaks set in the last half of 1944. Still the output of meat scraps in the last six months of 1949—296,773 tons—was larger than in any other semi-annual period, except the 298,947 tons produced in the July-December period of 1944.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia. Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock — Domestic shipments have shown improvement since the first of the month as a result of the relief accorded storage space at some of the acidulating plants. Production has continued adequate to meet requirements and prices have remained steady. Export shipments are going forward to Germany against a contract involving about 40,000 tons.

The production of phosphate rock in Morocco increased to 3,750,000 tons in 1949, according to Casablanca reports. Britain remained Morocco's main customer, taking 686,000 tons, while France bought 394,000 tons. Italy and Spain were the next largest purchasers, in that order.

Superphosphate—According to producers the movement has gained so far this month, although shipments are averaging considerably below seasonal expectations. Insufficient storage facilities at producing plants late last year and early in 1950 and late purchases by consumers caused some disappointments in deliveries. Delays in deliveries caused by late placement of orders, however, are not indicative of a shortage of stocks. The market for normal is priced at 73c. per unit of a-p-a at Carteret and at 76c. Baltimore.

Potashes

Production is steadily increasing and will probably be at capacity in another week. The fact that a lot of new men are in the Carlsbad plants has caused a little delay in reaching full capacity. Meanwhile shipments are rolling and the entire situation looks good. It was stated that the old contract with certain provisions has been reinstated and will expire in May prior to the new season. According to producers, the new contract in which three labor unions are involved will insure a long period of peace to the potash industry.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Buying interest continued weak in the local market for all fertilizers. Blood meal and fish meal prices were off but movements have been very light. No tuna meal has been traded for several weeks. The change that brought ammonia nitrate to $69.94 per ton, Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles, was due to a freight rate change rather than a reduction in the selling price of the material.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonia nitrate, $69.94 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonia phosphate, $65.15 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $89.65 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonia sulphate, $49 per ton bagged, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material same in bags; $2.50 discount for bulk. Blood meal, $5.75 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $70 to $71 per ton for imported, steamed, 1/30 meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Fish meal, $162.50-$165.75 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $177.65 per ton for 67 percent sardine, f.o.b. San Francisco; $150-$153 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Nitrate of soda, $53 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor; $48 per ton in bulk. Potash muriate, 45½c. per unit, bulk, f.o.b. Trona basis. Potash sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $21.20 per ton bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles area; $2.50 additional for bags; triple, $68.50 to $71.50 per ton, 42 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles. Tankage, dry rendered, ground, 50 percent protein, $5 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Inquiry for insecticides is increasing particularly for BHC and DDT and the supply position for both materials is tighter with some suppliers short of stocks. It is stated that users who experienced difficulty in securing stocks last season have come into the market earlier than usual and this combined with export demands has contributed to the current tight supply conditions.

Calcium Arsenate—No unusual interest for domestic use at present. October exports amounted to 540,000 pounds, a decline of 11 percent from the preceding month. The largest amount, 358,000

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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pounds, was destined to Colombia. Peru received 120,000 pounds.

DDT—October exports amounted to 1,288,000 pounds, a decline of 25 percent from September. The principal countries of destination for October were:—Egypt, 221,000 pounds; Indonesia, 219,000 pounds, and Venezuela, 212,000 pounds. It is stated that construction of a DDT plant in Egypt with a small amount of capital and technical assistance to be furnished by the United States is now held in abeyance. A Swiss firm is negotiating for the erection of facilities with no requirements for government subsidies or guarantees.

Lead Arsenate—Export shipments in October totaled 41,000 pounds, compared with 123,000 for the preceding month. Cuba accounted for 21,000 pounds, and Uruguay for 16,000 pounds in October.

Pyrethrum—Importations in October amounted to 931,000 pounds, 60 percent above September and higher than any month since June. October imports included 773,000 pounds from British East Africa. There were also arrivals of 112,000 pounds from India, the first shipment from that country in several years.

Rotenone—October imports totaled 509,000 pounds, all from Peru, an increase of 46 percent over the preceding month.

Sulphur

Inquiry for sulphur is described as excellent with shipments from mines holding a satisfactory average and the combined movement somewhat above producers' expectations. Demand is broad with stocks adequate to meet requirements and transportation facilities ample to assure prompt shipments.

Dow Improves Insecticide

A new, improved formulation of "DN-289" that includes the addition of a cosolvent to reduce crystallization or freezing in storage has been announced by the agricultural chemical division of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Used on a trial basis in 1948 and commercially in many areas last year, "DN-289" gave growers excellent control of rosy apple aphid, currant aphis, black cherry aphis and mealy and green plum aphis, according to government research groups and the company.

Trade Briefs

James C. Totman, assistant treasurer of the Summers Fertilizer Company, Baltimore, was recently elected for a three-year term to the Bangor, Me., city council.

Dr. Bruce Gleissner, American Cyanamid Company, has been elected chairman of the division on insecticides of the American Association of Economic Entomologists. Dr. Donald F. Starr, S. B. Penick & Co., has been reelected secretary of the division.

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Coaltar Chemicals

The coaltar chemical industry sat tight on prices last week, and watched the developments in the critical coal strike situation now under the status of action under the Taft-Hartley law. Coal shortages were everywhere critical, and coke ovens were being shut down in increasing number. Steel mills were particularly concerned with the acute shortage of coal, while tar distillers were at this point under less drastic impact of the shortage but were much concerned over transportation of chemical materials because of the curtailment of railroad scheduled trains, hampering both incoming and outgoing shipments.

Benzol was tight and threatened to get tighter. Toluol and xylol were likewise tight and large volume consumers, in order to obtain their needs, were having to pay heavy freight charges for transportation of materials over long distances because there was less than normal quantities available from nearby points. Solvent naphtha was short and the future indicated nothing but a continued scarcity.

The supply position of phthalic anhydride from an overall point of view was becoming long with only one producer reporting a still relatively tight supply. This was due, among other factors, to the declining market for alkyd resins which use large amounts of phthalic anhydride in their manufacture. By virtue of the easing phthalic situation, together with continued large imports, the naphthalene supply was quite abundant. Tar acids such as cresols, phenols, and cresylic acid were generally short. The critical benzol supply now under further curtailment of output by virtue of the coal shortage was cause for considerable concern to producers of synthetic phenol and styrene monomer.

Most coaltar chemical intermediates were in moderately good supply, except for pyridin which was short because of unusually heavy demand from the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry. Demand for intermediates was generally good, and while business maintained a good volume, prices were firm and supplies held well. Based upon reports of companies having 93 percent of the steel capacity of the industry, the operating rate for last week was scheduled at 91.5 percent of capacity. This was equivalent to 1,744,200 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,744,700 tons scheduled the previous week, and 1,845,400 tons one year ago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indices
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
107.3	107.3	107.3	141.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—Supplies of this material were short, and in view of the effect of the current coal work stoppage upon steel mill operations, there was evidence that it was likely to get scarcer before it gets easier. Large volume consumers of benzol for the organic synthesis of such chemicals as styrene monomer and phenol, were having to pay long haul transportation costs to bring in material from long distances in order to get enough benzol for full-scale plant operations. In the steel industry coke oven operations were being curtailed for lack of coal, and at the level of steel mill operations the coal shortage was exerting a serious effect. At the level of tar distillers, the effect was not as yet so drastic.

Coaltar—The market last week on this item was essentially unchanged from that of the previous week. There was no tendency apparent on the part of consumers to lay in excessive i ventories against the possible limitation of supplies by strikes. Prices maintained their usual pattern.

Creosote—This item was in free supply and consumers were not threatened with any apparent possibility of a shortage even though there might be some curtailment of output as a result of the critical coal supply situation. This was so because of the plentiful availability of imported material. Prices were firm and not likely to undergo any change in the immediate future.

Cresol—The supply situation prevailing on cresols was one of moderately adequate supplies, with the tendency slightly on the short side. Shipments were moving into consuming channels about as rapidly as production could be turned out. Prices were firm at levels established early in the quarter.

Cresylic Acid—Prices on this item were firm on the domestically-produced coaltar and petroleum source materials. Demand for domestic material was strong and supplies were regarded as adequate, but not excessive. Coaltar type cresylic acid imported from foreign sources was reported in some quarters as having been imported in such excessive quantities that the market could not absorb it all. Prices on British material on a c.i.f. basis were around 50 cents per gallon, while material from the European continent was quoted at around 45 cents on a c.i.f. basis. However, in view of the oversupply on hand, material was said to be available at the pier at low prices with some importers being forced to either take a loss on the item or pay storage on it. Imports last week amounted to 422 drums.

Since imported acid must distill 75 percent and over at 215°C in order to meet shipping regulations, it is necessarily high in xylenols and consequently slow in resin reaction. For this reason imported acid found its greatest market in certain applications in the textile industry. Meanwhile, imported acid was also meeting competition from petroleum source material of domestic production, which was currently being produced in increasing quantities.

Naphthalene—Supplies of naphthalene were a bit on the long side, and the easing of demand for phthalic anhydride tended to make the crude naphthalenes still more readily available. Refined naphthalene was abundantly available and had not as yet reached the heavy volume Spring movement which was expected to soon develop in the market. Imports of naphthalene from abroad have been heavy and this has tended to further ease the supplies of domestic production. Prices on imported naphthalene stood at 3¼ cents per pound, and it was felt that this level was likely to be generally characteristic of the market during the year because of yearly contracts written on that basis. However, in view of excessive imports, there was likely to be occasional instances of unloading at less than this figure. Imports last week amounted to 20,775 bags.

Phenol—This item was short both with respect to the natural grades and the synthetic material produced from benzol. An advance in the price of synthetic phenol announced the previous week by a major producer, amounted to ½ cent per pound. The new price schedule applies to spot material currently, but not on contract material until April. With the demand situation strong and supplies on the shot side, it was estimated that spot sales would be of quite low volume. Other producers of USP material had as yet not gone along with the announced price rise, but had the matter under consideration. Specifically because of their inability to take spot orders from new customers because of the short supply position, there was no apparent hurry on their part to adjust prices upward since it was still another month before notices of price changes in advance of new contracts would have to be sent out.

There was a feeling expressed in several quarters that the present firm price position of natural phenols was too low in view of costs, and there was accordingly a good possibility that these materials would likewise soon receive attention and be adjusted upward.

Pyridin—The price position of refined 2° pyridin was firm at 74½ cents per pound in carlots and 75 cents in less than

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended January 28 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	989,104
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	25,612,609
Benzol	gals.	3,227,605
Coaltar	gals.	11,973,374
Creosote oil	gals.	666,344
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,582,567
Phenol	lbs.	187,409
Toluol	gals.	645,521
Xylol	gals.	145,762

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

KOPPERS

coal chemicals

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TAR PRODUCTS DIVISION
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

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acenaphthene
beta methyl naphthalene

carlot quantities in virtually all quarters. However, there was still one producer who had not as yet gone along with the price reduction of several weeks ago, and still continued to quote pyridin at 80 cents. Demand for pyridin was strong stemming from the pharmaceutical industry particularly, and the result was a mildly tight supply situation.

Solvent Naphtha—The supply of this material was quite short and there were no signs of relief in the near future. Prices were unchanged. Demand was strong and felt likely to continue.

Toluol—The supply of this solvent was reported as tight in virtually all quarters. Coaltar toluol was short and there were no prospects in the immediate future for anything other than a tight supply in the weeks immediately ahead. Toluol of petroleum source was also scarce to the point where suppliers were not taking on any new business and in some quarters were allocating their material to consumers based on previous purchases. Prices were firm and expected to hold at least for the balance of the quarter. Under the currently tight supply position, large volume consumers were having to obtain material at times from considerable distance and pay consequent heavy freight charges.

Xylol—The demand for xylol continued heavy following the pattern set by January's business. Supplies were reported as scarce, with coaltar source material particularly short. Even petroleum source xylol was in the position of being sold on a basis which for the most part restricted shipments to none other than established or contract customers, and in many quarters there was placed in effect an allocation system related to previous purchases. This short supply situation in the overall supply of xylol was regarded in several quarters as more or less temporary, but the availability of coaltar xylol has been tight for months and there was little or no relief soon to be expected.

Intermediates

Benzaldehyde — Technical material was unchanged at 45c. per pound. Demand was reported as fair and maintaining a steady volume. Supplies were adequate to meet all consuming demand.

Chlorosulphonic Acid—Abundant supplies of this material were available last week. Prices were firm at 2¾c. per pound in tankcars; 3¼c. in drum carlots, and 3¾c. in less than carlot drum quantities. Demand was steady at a good volume.

Cyclohexylamine — The price of this item was reported steady and unchanged at 33 cents per pound in tankcars, 34 cents in drum carlots, and 35 cents in less than carlot drum quantities. Demand was steady at a good rate, and there was ample material available for relatively prompt shipment.

Dichloroanilin — The price position of 2,5-dichloroanilin was unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months. Supplies were said to be quite adequate to meet the currently good demand. Prices varied as to quantity from 75 to 80 cents per pound.

Dichlorophenol — The price schedule on this item remained unchanged from the level which has prevailed over recent months. Carlot quantities were quoted at 27 cents per pound, while less than carlot quantities were listed at 28 cents.

Dicyclohexylamine—This material was reported to be in moderately good demand, which could be shipped from ample stocks. Prices were firm at 36 cents per pound in tankcars, 37¼ cents in drum carlots, and 38 cents in less than carlot drum quantities.

Dinitrochlorobenzene — The 48-degree melting point material was readily available in ample quantities to meet the currently good demand at prices of 14¼ cents per pound in tankcars, 14½ cents in carlot drum quantities, and 15 cents in less than carlot drum quantities.

Ethyl Benzene — This item maintained the firm price structure which has characterized the market over recent months in which tankcars were quoted at 13 cents per pound, drum carlots at 14 cents, and less than carlot drum quantities at 15 cents.

Maleic Acid—The acid sold at the same price level as the anhydride, but there was very much less demand for it. Supplies were adequate.

Maleic Anhydride—The demand for maleic anhydride was reported as good with demand keeping up to a good level, but in so much as phthalic anhydride resins were declining in business volume over recent weeks resulting in an easing of supplies on phthalic anhydride, there was reason to believe that the maleic anhydride resin demand would also eventually tend to decline, easing the demand for maleic

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anhydride and making supplies in a longer position. Prices of 30c. per pound in carlots and 31c. in less than carlot quantities continued to be effective, and there was no indication in the market of any changes likely to develop.

In view of the increased cost of benzene, together with its current scarcity in some cases necessitating long expensive freight hauls, if any price change were to be made it would likely be upward. However, in the case of maleic anhydride there was a feeling that the peculiar benzol situation was more or less temporary and producers might be inclined to ride out the storm.

Nonylphenol—This important synthetic resin intermediate was reported to be moving in good volume and maintaining a high level of demand. Prices were firm at 25c. per pound in tankcars, 26c. in carlot drum quantities, and 27c. in less than carlot drum shipments.

Phthalic Anhydride—The supply position of this item was reported as long with virtually all suppliers, but one firm reported that as yet they were still in a somewhat tight supply position. The latter case, however, is not characteristic of the market in general which as previously reported in OPD has been gradually easing, reflecting the diminishing demand for such large consuming items as alkyd resins. Naphthalene for the manufacture of phthalic anhydride was abundant, and has been backing up over recent weeks, becoming significantly more abundant.

Toluenesulphonic Acid—This material was in quite ample supply against which there was reported a moderate demand. Prices were firm at former levels in which tankcars were quoted at 17c. per pound, drum carlots at 18½c., and less than carlot drum quantities at 20c. Different toluenesulphonic acids were available from different sources, but, based on the paratoluenesulphonic acid content, they were essentially at the same price level.

Sharples Corp. Appoints Two New Vice-Presidents

The Sharples Corporation, Philadelphia, has appointed Fred W. Stakelbeck and Charles E. Printz vice-presidents. Mr. Stakelbeck, who was formerly works manager, has been associated with the company in an engineering capacity for sixteen years. Mr. Printz joined the company in 1938 and has been serving as sales manager.

Herstein Has Alphamine Red R

Herstein Laboratories, New York, has announced the availability of alphamine red R, an indicator used in the chromatographic separation of organic acids. It is applicable for mono and dicarboxylic acids and amino acids. The new product is the first of a series of aids for chromatography which the company is planning to offer.

Phila. Chemical Club to Meet

The Chemical Club of Philadelphia will meet at the North Hills Country Club on February 13. The cocktail hour will start at 6:30 and dinner will be served at 7:30 p.m. The evening's program includes two motion picture shorts, entitled "Radar" and "Hell Drivers."

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Obituaries

Carl H. Alsberg

Carl H. Alsberg, manager of the Franklin refinery division of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York, died February 9 in Franklin, Pa. He was sixty-five years old. Mr. Alsberg joined the Sonneborn organization in 1911 and had managed the Daugherty oil refinery, Petrolia, Pa., from 1923 to 1925, before transferring to Franklin.

Burton J. Howard

Burton J. Howard, a pioneer in the Food and Drug Administration, died recently at his home in Washington, D. C. He was seventy-seven years old. Mr. Howard retired in 1942, after serving forty-one years with the Food and Drug Administration or its predecessors. His final position had been principal microscopist in the micro-analytical laboratory.

Mr. Howard developed a purity-determination test, known as the "Howard Mold Count Method." It is now used throughout the canning industry. From 1901 to 1927, he was microscopist in charge of the micro-chemical laboratory of the bureau of chemistry in the Agriculture Department. In 1927-'28, he was senior microscopist of the bureau of chemistry and soils.

Thomas K. Mial

Thomas K. Mial, former executive vice-president of Johns-Manville Corporation, died February 6 at New Rochelle hospital, New Rochelle, N. Y. He was sixty-one years old.

Upon graduation from North Carolina State College in 1913, he obtained a position with Westinghouse Corporation in Pittsburgh. Four years later he joined Johns-Manville there. He later became head of the Cleveland office. In 1930 he was transferred to New York as eastern sales manager. He then became general manager of power products and the industrial department, and was placed in charge of industrial sales. He was named a vice-president of the Johns-Manville Sales Corporation in 1931. In 1946 he was appointed executive vice-president of the Johns-Manville Corporation. He retired in 1948.

John P. Newbury

John P. Newbury, president and general manager of the Eastman Gelatine Corporation, Peabody, Mass., died recently. He was fifty-eight years old.

Mr. Newbury was a graduate of Massachusetts Institut of Technology and had been associated with the manufacture of gelatin most of his adult life. His company is a subsidiary of the Eastman Kodak Company, making highly purified gelatin used by Kodak in the manufacture of emulsions for film, plates and paper.

Charles G. Predmore

Charles G. Predmore, vice-president and a director of Difco Laboratories, Inc., Detroit, died February 7 of a heart attack in his office. He was forty-nine years old. Mr. Predmore has been associated with the Difco organization since 1921. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Govel Brewing Company and was prominent in the affairs of the American Drug Manufacturers Association.

William B. Price

William B. Price, who retired two years ago as director of research of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn., died February 7. He was seventy-two years old.

A metallurgist, Mr. Price in 1925 developed a new alloy known as admiralty nickel, which resists the action of alkalis, hot gases, salt solutions and inorganic acids. Following his graduation from Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, in 1902, he joined the Scovill company as a chemist. He was the author of a book, "Technical Analysis of Brass." In 1931, Mr. Price was American delegate to the first International Congress for Testing Materials, in Zurich, Switzerland.

Manuel E. Rionda

Manuel E. Rionda, president, and a member of the board of directors of the Manati Sugar Company, New York, died February 9 at his home in Miramar, a suburb of Havana, Cuba. He was seventy-two years old. Mr. Rionda, who had been president of the Manati company since 1943, was also a vice-president and director of the Francisco Sugar Company, the Czarnikow-Rionda Company, and the Tuinucu Sugar Company, all New York. In addition, he was a vice-president and director of the Cuban Trading Company, Havana, the Azucararalia Sugar Company, and the Companie Agricolo Guayos.

Ezequiel Ordonez, discoverer of the first petroleum deposits in Mexico, died February 8 in Mexico City. He was eighty-two years old. During his career Mr. Ordonez had served as geologist to the Mexican Petroleum Company and the Mexican Geologic Institute.

Leon J. Carr, past president of the Michigan Pest Control Association, died December 27 at Owosso, Michigan.

Edward W. Clark, vice-president and treasurer of U. S. Royalty Oil Corporation and Consolidated Royalties, Inc., died recently in Pasadena, Calif. He was formerly assistant treasurer of the Union Oil Company of California.

James F. Hill, former president of the American Asphaltum & Mineral Rubber Company, Chicago, died recently in New York. He had been retired several years.

Mrs. Grace Piercy Resch, wife of Robert P. Resch, vice-president and treasurer of International Minerals and Chemical Corporation, Chicago and New York, died February 5 at her home in Evanston, Ill.

Charles A. Schultz, director of the patent medicine department of Pierce's Proprietaries, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., for thirty-three years, died February 4 in his Buffalo home.

Elmer V. Soveral, who was with the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, died recently in East Orange, N. J.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals continued sporadic last week with consumers limiting quantities to prompt requirements. Further price reductions took place in edible flake albumen and potato starch also was off fractionally. In tanning materials South American mangrove bark was lower, while divi divi was higher. The price index dropped to 253.1, compared with 360.5 at this time last year.

Increased production of potato starch resulted in the lowering of the price ¼ cent at mills in Maine and Idaho. This resulted in improved trading and a moderate volume of business was reported at the decline. This market, however, developed a steady tone at the lower level. Quiet demand was noted in tapioca flour, both on the spot and for shipment from primary sources. Sago flour was unsettled at primary sources while supplies on the spot were maintained at former quotations. Improved demand for corn dextrin has affected deliveries and mills were reported several weeks behind schedules. Corn starch was in steady request, chiefly for immediate needs. Edible flake albumen continued unsettled and quotations were reduced 5 cents per pound. Domestic yolk was unchanged, while Chinese yolk was easier and cut 2 cents per pound.

Tanners continued to show little interest in replacements of tanning materials. Most items were unchanged, though South American mangrove bark quotations were off $2 per ton, while offers of new crop divi divi were raised $4 per ton. The latter market strong due to good demand from abroad.

Activity in the wool industries in November dropped slightly, compared with the previous month, reaching approximately the same level as in November, 1948, according to the Census Bureau. For the first eleven months of 1949, however, the level of activity was considerably below the corresponding period of 1948. Consumption of raw wool in woolen spinning and worsted combing was 7 percent lower in November, averaging 10,800,000 pounds per week. A sharp drop in apparel class consumption accompanied by an increase of 8 percent in carpet class. Wool consumption during the first eleven months of 1949 amounted to 452,800,000 pounds, 29 percent below wool consumption during the same period in 1948.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride — Conditions in this material were unchanged and steady. Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Bichromates — Consuming demand was reported fairly active for prompt requirements. Market position was steady with shipments moving in good volume. Prices were well held.

Sodium Acetate—Moderate inquiry was noted for actual requirements. Supplies were adequate to cover demand. Quotations were unchanged and steady.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Deliveries against orders were in good request. Buying interest was restricted to prompt needs. Prices were without change.

Sulphonated Oils — Trading was light, chiefly for immediate needs. Sulphonated castor and cod oils and tallow were quotably unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood — Fair volume of business was indicated for actual needs. Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Albumin and dried soluble blood were maintained at former levels.

Corn Dextrin — Improved demand for dextrin has resulted in delayed deliveries. Trading was active for prompt requirements. All grades were unchanged and steady. Price guarantee against advance was effective up February 15.

Corn Starch — Moderate demand was noted for pearl and powdered grades. Market was unchanged and steady. Prices were guaranteed against advance to February 15. Department of Agriculture reported that 103,928,403 bushels of the 1949 corn crop have been placed under the support program during July-December 1949.

Egg Albumen — Further weakness prevailed in this market and quotations were reduced 5c. per pound last week. Offerings were liberal, with buyers holding off, limiting demand to small lots for actual requirements. Edible flake was cut to $1.38 to $1.42 per pound, depending upon quantity and powdered to $1.43 to $1.47. Technical also was offered more freely at producing points, while small lots on the spot were held at 78c. to 82c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Department of Agriculture announced February 7, it will continue the current dried egg purchase program through March and egg price at 25c. per dozen in the midwest. The price is the same as established for January and February under which driers who sell to the government must certify that they paid producers an average of not less than 25c. per dozen for shell eggs in the surplus producing areas. Dried egg offerings for March delivery will be received by the department beginning February 14, with acceptance or rejection two days later. Officials denied a trade report that they are considering a reduction in the overall annual average price support price, which was announced at 37c. per dozen at the farm level for 1950.

Egg Yolk — This market was unsettled but quotations were without change for domestic yolk ranging from $1.10 to $1.12 per pound, according to quantity and a seller. Consuming demand was confined to small quantities for immediate needs. Chinese yolk was easy and lower. Spot stocks were reduced to $1 to $1.02 per pound, duty paid. Supplies here were reported limited.

Potato Starch — Lower prices brought out improved demand and trading of fair volume was booked at 4½c. per pound, mills, Maine, carlots, a reduction of ¼c. Increased inventories at mills resulted in selling pressure, though the market developed a steady tone at the decline. The Idaho market also was easier, with some sellers offering at 5c. f.o.b. mills, while others maintained ¼c. higher. On the spot, prices were unchanged, ranging from 6½c. to 7c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Department of Agriculture announced a public hearing will be held February 27, at Riverhead, N. Y., to consider a proposed potato marketing agreement for Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York. In the recently announced 1950 potato program, these two counties were omitted from the system of price supports at 60 percent of parity pending the negotiation of a marketing agreement. If the Long Island growers should reject the agreement their product will not have the price support.

Rice Starch—Business was confined to actual needs. Small lots were held at 12½c. per pound.

Sago Flour—The primary market was inactive and easy. Shipments were quoted at 4.80c. per pound, carlots, exdock for good quality. The spot market was unchanged and quoted at 5½c. to 5¾c. per pound, according to quantity.

Tapioca Flour — Buying interest was still restricted to immediate requirements. Prices for all grades were unchanged, and generally steady. High grades ranged from 8½c. to 8¾c. per pound, ex warehouse, as to quantity; medium, 7¾c. to 8c. Siamese, 5½c. and Brazilian, 6½c.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Tanners absorbed fair sized quantities for actual needs. Supplies are adequate to cover demand. Quotations were without change.

Cutch — Consuming inquiry continued light. Market was steady. Offers for shipments were well held at 7c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

Divi Divi—New crop was offered more freely for shipment. Prices were firmer due to active demand from abroad and 42 percent tannin was quoted at $68 per ton, carlots exdock, U. S. ports.

Mangrove Bark—Trading continued inactive. Tanners showed little interest in replacements. Offers for shipment were confined to the South American material, with 30-32 percent tannin quoted at $62

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Divi divi, $4 per ton.

Prices Reduced
Egg albumen, flake, 5c. per lb.
Chinese, 2c. per lb.
Mangrove bark, So. Am., $3 per ton.
Potato starch, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
253.1	257.1	269.6	360.5

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

to $63 per ton, exdock. Bark from South Africa was still unavailable.

Myrobalans—There was little doing in this market. Inquiry for replacements was inactive with quotations unchanged and fairly steady. Good quality J 1's was quoted at $52 per ton, exdock and crushed, $76.50, same basis. Arrivals totaled 2,870 bags at New York and 1,390 bags at Baltimore last week.

Quebracho Extract—Although consuming inquiry was spotty, the market remained steady. Prices for shipment were maintained at former levels. Tanners inventories have been replenished during the past month by orders placed for shipment last December.

Wattle — While business was reported slow, prices were unchanged and steady, reflecting the firmness at primary sources. Bark of fair average quality was held at $65 and merchantable at $62.50 per ton, exdock. Extract also was maintained at 6¾c., same basis. Arrivals of bark were reported at 2,750 bales at New York, 2,755 bales at Baltimore and 1,660 bales at Norfolk last week. Imports of extract totaled 10,350 bags at New York, 15,510 bags at Baltimore and 1,010 bags at Boston.

Tanners Council Plans Spring Leather Show

The Tanners Council of America will hold its thirty-sixth "Official Opening of American Leathers" at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, on March 7 and 8. The theme of the showing will be "Leather Sells Shoes."

Textile Research Inst. Gets $20,000 Donation

Burlington Foundation, a trust established by Burlington Mills Corporation, has made a gift of $20,000 to the capital fund of the Textile Research Institute, New York, it was made known by A. G. Ashcraft of Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, president of the institute. The gift, it was announced, will be used to pay for property and equipment which will aid the institute to carry out its long-range research program.

Steel Shipping Barrels Output Down in November

Production of steel shipping barrels and drums decreased during November, with the industry producing 1,681,785 heavy-type barrels and drums, and 735,525 light-type barrels and drums, and 4,513,762 steel packages, kegs and pails, according to a report by the Bureau of the Census. This compared with the production of 1,693,792 heavy-type barrels and drums, 716,791 light-type barrels and drums, and 5,233,-202 packages, kegs and pails in October.

Yale & Towne Introduces New Bulk Handling Device

The Philadelphia division of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company has commenced marketing a new hydraulically operated "Scoop-Shovel" which eliminates manual shoveling when scooping, lifting, moving and dumping dry chemicals, sand and similar loose materials. The "Scoop-Shovel" accessory is designed to attach easily to the company's electric and gas fork trucks.

Chlorine Dispensers Described

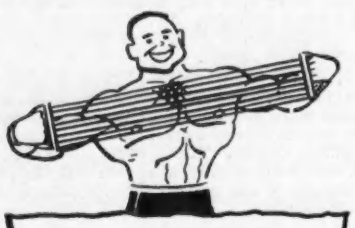
Fischer & Porter Company, Hatboro, Pa., has published a new catalog describing its improved line of "Rato-Chlor" chlorine dispensers. These units, which automatically meter, control and dispense chlorine, are available in capacities ranging from a minimum of one pound to a maximum of 1,200 pounds of chlorine per day. Copies of catalog 61 may be obtained from the company at 61 County Line road, Hatboro, Pa.

Amer. Cyanamid Advances Morris

Charles L. Morris, jr., has been appointed assistant director of the technical and plant personnel division at the Stamford, Conn., research laboratories of the American Cyanamid Company. Dr. Morris joined the American Cyanamid Company as research chemist in the metallurgical and mineral dressing division in 1941.

Tremco Advances Raeder

Tremco Manufacturing Company, waterproofing compositions producer, Cleveland, has appointed J. Richard Raeder assistant controller. Mr. Raeder, who started with the firm as a bookkeeping clerk in 1939, has served as manager of the bookkeeping department since 1946.



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Petroleum Derivatives

The price structure for petroleum derivatives held firm during the past week. Aromatics were in a strong demand and the indications were that they would remain that way for at least the immediate future. The demand for aliphatics was not so great as it was for the aromatics; still it was not seriously off and could in general be said to be holding at fairly good levels.

Considerable buying interest was shown in the LPG's, while for the other lighter fractions the demand was considered moderate. The paraffin low melts were still in a short supply position. The demand for refined was good, with at least one source reporting that it was not able to take on any new business at this time.

The weather was having its effect on fuel oil sales, which were naturally staying down while the thermometer stayed up, and the industry felt that it would take more than an occasional temperature drop to boost the sales of heating oil by any considerable degree.

On the other hand, gasoline sales were good for January and there were no signs that there would be any falling off in demand as long as the weather continued mild. Automobile traffic in the East had been able to move without being hampered by snow and ice during nearly all of the season, and the pleasant weather had served as an encouragement to motorists to put their cars on the road.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—The demand for this material was on the strong side during the past week and with the strike on in the coal industry there was little likelihood of any diminution of interest. There had been some scattered reports during the previous week to the effect that there was some slowing down in the demand for petroleum toluol and xylol. While this was said to be true with some producers, there were others who denied that they had found it to be the case with them. Producers generally were still in a position which made it necessary for them to ration their shipments to regular buyers, and it was just about impossible for them to sell to other than long-standing customers. Prices were unchanged during the week.

Reports had been current during the previous week that the higher boilers and blends were easing up a bit on demand, but this was refuted last week by some sources, who said that the call was holding up at about unchanged levels. Stocks were sufficient for the needs of the market and the price was reported to be unchanged.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The demand for this item was continuing at about the same levels that had been noted in the recent past and could generally be characterized as fair. Supplies were at a level sufficiently high to satisfy the needs of users. Prices held at their previously-noted levels.

Lacquer Diluent—Supplies of this item continued on the strong side during the week, showing no particular change from the recent past. Demand was still holding its own, as it had been for some weeks back. There were no changes reported in the price listings.

Mineral Spirits—This item was moving in a volume that was characterized as about fair during the past week, a condition in which it had been during the recent past. There was sufficient material to go around and the price was reported to be holding at firm levels.

Rubber Solvents—Supplies of this material were reported to be plentiful during the period under review, although the demand for it was not running at much more than fair levels. There were no changes reported in the price listings.

Stoddard Solvent—Stocks continued on the heavy side during the past week and the indications were that they would stay that way for at least the immediate future, since there was only a moderate amount of buying recorded. As far as listings were concerned, there were no changes reported during the period.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Prices held firm on this item during the past week and there were no indications that there would be any revisions in schedules in the immediate future. There was a good supply of the item readily available but the demand for it was not running to particularly high levels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None
Prices Reduced
None
(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Waxes

Paraffin—Demand for crude scale continued to hold up well on the domestic market, although there was a falling off noted in business from abroad. Call for refined was good. Low melts were still tight during the period, but other types were reported adequate. One seller, however, indicated that inventories of that company were too narrow to permit the acceptance of any new business at this time.

Lighter Fractions

Heptane—The demand for this item was running at levels that were characterized as about fair during the period under review, while stocks continued at a high level. There were no changes reported in the price range during the period and there were no indications of any to come in the immediate future.

Hexane—There were no particular changes to be noted in either the supply or demand of this material during the period under review. Call for the item was not at an especially high point, but the stocks of it were at good levels. As far as price was concerned, there were no revisions to be noted.

LPG's—Butane and propane remained in a tight position as to supply during the past week in the group 3 marketing area. There were no changes reported in the price listings. Butane was still 4c. a gallon and propane was 3c. per gallon in tanks, group 3. There was still a premium on storage and transportation facilities.

Pentane—The demand for this item was running only from fair to moderate during the past week, a condition that has prevailed for some time past. The demand continued to be rated as excellent. There were no changes noted in the price structure and there were no suggestions that there would be any in the immediate future.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The industry last week found that it had some reason to believe that it would not be put out of business completely in the sterling areas. The United States' objection to exclusion of American-owned foreign oil from sterling market areas had apparently borne fruit when Great Britain came up with a compromise proposal. American interests were still not willing to accept the proposal at face value; they preferred to wait and see specifically what it would amount to in the final analysis.

The proposal was understood to include the following terms:—

For at least until the end of 1952 there would be no additional reductions in imports of American-owned oil in the sterling area.

American companies would be allowed to barter oil for purchases in the sterling area. They would not, however, be allowed to accumulate it or convert it into dollars.

Permission would be given American companies to set up British corporations. They would have the same rights as other British oil firms in selling for sterling. But they could do so only in the case of oil that was produced or refined in the sterling area.

A decrease in crude oil production and a decrease in crude runs were indicated for the week ended January 28. The American Petroleum Institute reported that the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 4,956,000 barrels, or 6,000 barrels below the comparable total of the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 5,470,000 barrels

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 28 totaled 248,411,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 249,124,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 713,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 595,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 118,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

were 43,000 barrels below the preceding week. Runs of foreign crude totaled 502,000 barrels daily, compared with 484,000 barrels in the week before.

Fuel Oil—Pricewise, this market was without change during the week. Warm weather was still having its effect in holding down the demand.

Gasoline—Sales of this material were still at a good point last week. Whether they would exceed the February sales of last year, as January sales had done with the comparable month last year, was still not possible to determine. At any rate, the weather had been favorable.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Trading continues normal in the local market, all marketing factors remaining unchanged. Prices are currently posted as follows:—Cleaning solvent 15½c. to 19½c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent from 16½c. to 20½c. per gallon, same basis, and stoddard solvent quoted from 15.7c. to 19.5c. per gallon, same basis.

Propane and butane are still posted at 6.3c. and 5.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area respectively. Supplies continue heavy with some sales effected at prices shaded down slightly from the above.

With very slight seasonal change in the consumption of paraffin waxes, the local market remains steady and prices unchanged. 140/147 ASTM, carload loose slabs, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, quoted at 6.95c. per pound. 146/148 ASTM, same basis, quoted at 7.15c. per pound and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, at 7.6c. per pound. Tankcar prices posted at 6.6c., 6.8c. and 7.25c. per pound respectively.

Pan American Appoints Agent for New Packing

Pan American Refining Corporation has appointed the Marshall-Moorman Development Company, New York, technical and licensing agents for "Panapak," new industrial packing for fractionating towers. A honeycomb-like assembly of multiple layers of expanded metal lath, "Panapak" was invented by R. C. Scofield. Patent rights are assigned to Pan American. It has been in use almost two years in a commercial installation at Pan American's oil refinery in Texas City, Tex.

Wax and Oil Recovery Method From Petroleum Waste Reported

A process to salvage valuable oil and wax from the "settlings" or waste material in the bottom of petroleum storage tanks and in earthen pits has been developed by the Bureau of Mines and successfully tested in a pilot plant in Kansas, according to bureau director James Boyd.

From 2,000 barrels of pit waste emulsion containing water and dirt among other things, the research chemists recovered about 600 barrels of clean oil, according to a bureau report of the experiments. This oil contained 15 to 18 percent of microcrystalline wax. Application of this process may enable the petroleum industry to recover thousands of barrels of useful products from tank and pit settlings, the report points out, and help solve the ever-present problem of the economic handling and disposal of these waste materials.

Copies of the publication, technical paper 715, "A Method of Resolving Oil-Field-Waste Emulsions," may be obtained for 50 cents each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. This paper is not distributed by the Bureau of Mines.

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Zinc Mine Production Reduced 7% During 1949

Domestic mine output of recoverable zinc, including that recovered as zinc pigments and salts directly from ore, fell 7 percent in 1949 compared with 1948, and, except for 1946 when extended Labor strikes paralyzed the industry, was the smallest since 1939, according to the Bureau of Mines. The principal factor contributing to the decline in zinc yield was the sharp drop in demand and price during the first half of the year which forced a number of mines to close, some of which later reopened, and brought about reductions in the length of the work week at most other properties, the bureau said. Labor-management disputes at several zinc mines and smelters, one lead smelter, and within the steel industry, also curtailed mine output.

Regionally, the greatest declines in production were recorded in the states east of the Mississippi River, where the combined 1949 output was 12 percent under 1948, and in the mid-continent states of Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma, where production dropped 9 percent. Zinc output in the tri-state district fell off for the eighth consecutive year and was the lowest in quantity since 1896. Partially offsetting these declines, however, were the expanded outputs recorded in Arizona, California, Colorado, New York, Tennessee and in the Wisconsin-northern Illinois district.

A breakdown of mine production of recoverable zinc during 1949, as compared with 1948, is as follows, in short tons:—

	1949	1948
States east of the Mississippi River—		
Southern Illinois and Kentucky	7,106	7,422
Northern Illinois and Wisconsin	16,825	14,061
New York, New Jersey and Virginia	102,625	126,780
Tennessee	29,778	29,524
Total	156,334	177,787
Mid-continent—		
Arkansas	9	31
Kansas	27,503	35,577
Missouri	6,062	6,463
Oklahoma	44,710	43,821
Total	78,284	85,892
Western states—		
Arizona	70,050	54,478
California	7,300	5,325
Colorado	46,500	45,164
Idaho	74,150	86,267
Montana	50,825	59,095
Nevada	20,520	20,288
New Mexico	29,500	41,502
Oregon	9	.....
South Dakota	.....	29
Utah	39,365	41,490
Washington	11,045	12,638
Total	349,264	366,276
Alaska*	.....	22
Total United States	583,882	629,977

* Alaska monthly totals based on smelter receipts.

Mineral Resources Of N. Y. Surveyed

The Department of Labor of the State of New York has published a survey of the state's mineral resources in the February issue of its Industrial Bulletin. The survey reveals that, nationally, New York ranks third in the variety of its mineral products and sixteenth in their value. Among the products mined are petroleum, limestone, salt, zinc, ilmenite, talc, cement, iron, clay, sand and gravel.

The survey emphasizes the fact that New York pioneered on this continent in the discovery and early exploitation of such natural deposits as iron, stone, oil, salt and slate. It points out that the start of iron mining and manufacturing is traced back to the colonial period, and that the first "oil strike" on the continent is attributed to a Franciscan priest who made his discovery in Allegany county in 1627. Salt springs and slate deposits were known to Indian tribes within the state's present boundaries before the first settlers arrived here, it adds.

Corrosion-Resistant Valve Offered

A newly designed "Karbate" brand impervious graphite globe valve has been announced by National Carbon Division, Union Carbide &' Carbon Corporation, New York. The valve is designed for shut-off and throttling service with corrosive fluids free from abrasive solids.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Drugs and organic chemicals held to stable price positions last week, with price changes confined to a minimum of items. Apart from ginger oleoresin, which went up 75 cents on African and $2 per pound on Jamaican, the trend was downward. Cocoa butter dropped 3 cents; capsicum oleoresin was off by $1.50, and menthol declined 25 cents per pound. The index dropped 0.8 point, becoming 252.8.

The aspirin market was reported as holding up well, and the consensus was that as yet there was no positive indication that sales volume had suffered any through the marketing of antihistaminic drugs. Producers, however, were watching developments closely. The market on para-aminosalicylic acid and its sodium salt was somewhat on the soft side, as were also the markets in rutin and in antibiotics.

Ketone and ester solvents were firm in their price structures with no indication of any likely changes in the immediate future. Demand was reported as well sustained at quite good volume, and in view of the strong apparent market in the automotive and furniture industries, it was felt that solvent demand would continue heavy for the months ahead.

Ethylene compounds were reported as in a moderately free supply position, with the possible exception of ethyleneglycol, which in some quarters remained somewhat short. Glycerin continued tight and there was every prospect that the market would not ease significantly in the foreseeable future.

Demand for most organic chemicals was strong, and despite business declines in many commodities, the chemical industry had as yet not shown any reflection of it. Pentaerythritol moved in heavy volume under a firm price position, and while phthalic anhydride was becoming long by virtue of declining alkyd resin production, there was as yet no indication that demand for pentaerythritol use in resin manufacture was letting up.

Alcohols were firm in price, with only a slight disposition in some quarters to shade prices on certain grades of ethyl. Butyl, amyl, methyl, and other alkyl alcohols were stable. Bismuth salts were in moderate demand under a firm price position, and ephedrine materials were said to be moving steadily.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Ginger oleoresin, African, 75c. per lb.
Jamaican, $2 per lb.

Prices Reduced

Capsicum oleoresin, $1.50 per lb.
Cocoa butter, 3c. per lb.
Menthol, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
252.8	253.6	253.9	257.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—Conditions in the aspirin market remained excellent during the period. Stocks were plentiful. Material moved in good volume. Quotations held steady.

Acid, Benzoic—Demand was reported rather brisk during the period. Supplies were plentiful all around. Prices were steady in the main.

Acid, Cacodylic—Prices were firm in this market, varying as to quantity from $10 to $11 per pound. Supplies were said to be quite adequate to take care of the currently moderate demand.

Acid, Para-aminosalicylic—Foreign producers continued to offer formidable competition to domestic manufacturers last week. There were considerable quantities of both acid and sodium salt available on the open market. Shipments moved slowly during the period, notwithstanding recent sweeping price cuts.

Alcohol—Although January sales were up somewhat over December, the overall volume of business was reported disappointing. This was due in the main to the unusually mild Winter weather experienced in many parts of the country, which phenomenon has exerted a restraining hand on antifreeze sales. In view of this sluggishness among end-use producers, it, of course, followed that alcohol stocks were still considerably in excess of demand. Price schedules remained unchanged, but the market continued highly competitive and it was noted that there was still some shading by some sellers.

Amphetamine and Salts—The new year saw no price changes in this material. The dextro rotary salts such as the dextro citrate, hydrochloride, phosphate, and sulphate were uniformly quoted at $36 per pound. The dextro-laevo rotary salts such as dl-citrate, hydrochloride, phosphate, and sulphate were uniformly quoted at $6.50 per pound. Supplies were available from several sources and were regarded as abundant.

Butadiene—This industrial item was quoted at an f.o.b. works price, with freight equalized at certain competitive points at prices of 11½c. per pound in tankcars, unchanged from the level of prices quoted over recent months. In quantity purchases of cylinders, the material was quoted at 19c. per pound—in the customer's cylinders, f.o.b. works. The cylinder price pattern was less clear cut than the tankcar price because of variation in the basis on which they were quoted, depending upon who owns the cylinders, and similar factors.

Butyl Alcohol—Business was good for the most part last week. However, the trade emphasized that demand was no better than it had been, the recent ½c. reduction in normal apparently proving to be a neglibile spur to buying interest. Because of the currently narrow profit margins sellers indicated a lack of enthusiasm about taking on new business. Meanwhile, price schedules remained on a par with previous levels.

Capsicum Oleoresin — Prices were $1.50 per pound lower in last week's market. The weakening was attributed to the influx of the new red pepper crop, which has eased capsicum supplies considerably. Sellers quotations on oleoresin ranged from $5.25 to $6.50 per pound.

Castor Oil—Quotations on the oil were maintained during the period. Beans were up $1 per ton, moving to a nominal price of $115 per long ton.

Imports of beans last week aggregated 19,299 bags, equivalent to 2,894,850 pounds, compared with 21,016 bags, or 3,152,000 pounds, during the previous week, and imports of 36,532 bags, or 5,469,800 pounds, during the corresponding period last year.

Total arrivals of beans since January 1, 1950, amounted to 161,263 bags, equivalent to 24,189,450 pounds, compared with imports of 393,168 bags, or 58,965,200 pounds, during the corresponding period in 1949.

Chloroacetaldehyde—One producer has announced the addition of this material to its group of special chemicals. The product is supplied as a 40-45 percent solution in water, since in concentrations above 50 percent it forms a half hydrate which is insoluble and precipitates from solution. Possessing a very active aldehyde group, the material also is said to have a replaceable chlorine atom, which may only be released by blocking the aldehyde group.

Cocoa Butter—Reflecting weakness in the cocoa market, the price of butter declined 3c. per pound last week. At the close the carload price in bags was quoted at 54c. per pound.

Diacetone Alcohol—Consuming inquiry was described as moderate during the period. Quotations on both acetone-free and technical grades held firm. Supplies were ample all along the line. Shipments were on a prompt basis.

Diethyleneglycol—A new producer was reported to be offering this material last week in tankcar quantities. Schedules of this maker match those of other suppliers, and the prevailing market quotation on tankcars remains unchanged at 16c. per pound.

Ester Solvents—Prices were steady all around last week, and no changes were known to be in the making. Buying activity continued at an excellent rate. There was no dearth of material anywhere in the market.

Ethyleneglycol — Although inventories of one maker were still on the snug side, the aftermath of a strike last year, the general supply-and-demand picture last week was reported approximately in balance. Prices were firm, and were expected to continue that way. The trade also noted that softening of the antifreeze market on dealer and distributor levels would have no effect on prevailing listings of this material.

Ethylene Dichloride—This material continued in excellent availability during the past week. Prices were maintained at previous levels.

Ethylene Oxide—Stocks were described

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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as fairly free during the period. There were no price changes, and none were anticipated.

Ginger Oleoresin—There was considerable strength noted in the market during the period on both African and Jamaican grades. The former was quoted at $7.50 to $8.35 per pound, up 75c. to $1.60 over previous levels, and the latter material, at $9.50 per pound, was $2 higher.

Glycerin—Production of refined material, though at peak levels, continued well below trade requirements last week. Business was heavy in the main. The let-up in interest by makers of synthetic resins, while easing supplies a little, was said to have had no marked effect on the critical position of refined glycerin. Prices were maintained.

Domestic offerings of crude were sparse. Listings were firm. Consumers, however, were not completely without sources of supply, since limited amounts of foreign material were also reported available. Argentine crude was offered for post-March shipment, and Russia was reported to be looking for bids on approximately 1,000 tons of saponification glycerin. Sellers of these materials, needless to say, asked premiums.

Glycerophosphates—Although one producer of calcium, iron and sodium types reported a complete sell-out of current production, the supply position in general was good last week. This maker, apparently, was the sole factor in the market reporting heavy volume sales, for demand on the whole was quiet. However, even the excepted seller noted that the situation was a seasonal one with that concern and that conditions would probably revert to normal within the next two or three months. Prices were steady all around.

Ketone Solvents — Demand remained strong during the period, particularly from manufacturers of surface coatings. There was no dearth of supplies, offerings continuing readily available to all buyers. The price structure was maintained, and nothing in this connection was known to be in the making.

Menthol—Trading continued largely inactive, and natural Brazilian material declined 25c. per pound to a new range of $10.15 to $10.25. Importers of Chinese quoted that material at $10.35 to $10.45 per pound. Synthetic was unchanged, holding at a nominal price of $7.25 per pound.

Methylethyl Ketone—The demand for this ketone solvent was reported as particularly strong, and there were ample, but not excessive, supplies in the market, despite the currently large production facilities. January business was reported as high in volume and it was felt that it would continue at this pace for the immediate future.

Milk Powder — The market was reported unsettled. Supplies were in excellent availability. Spray process skimmed milk powder was quoted at 12¼c. to 12¾c. per pound, with the majority of sales consummated at 12½c. Roller process ranged from 10¼c. to 10½c. per pound, the bulk of the business being done at the higher figure.

Commodity Credit Corporation purchases of milk powder during the period of January 27-February 2 totaled 5,646,075 pounds of spray process and 2,249,800 pounds of roller process material. Buying was done at parity levels of 12½c. and 10½c. per pound, respectively. Government purchases of milk powder this year to date have aggregated 26,002,103 pounds, as opposed to 640,125 pounds bought during the corresponding period of 1949.

The production and marketing Administration offered dried milk powder free of cost to school lunch programs under Section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. This applies to milk purchased through the CCC.

Milk Sugar—The supply position continued plentiful last week. This market was quotationally unchanged.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported crude milk sugar production during 1949 at 19,025,000 pounds, the lowest output on record since 1945 and down 22 percent from the 24,415,000 pounds turned out in 1948. Technical-grade refined production in 1949 amounted to 4,464,000 pounds, a rise of 35 percent over the 3,317,000 pounds produced in 1948. USP refined aggregated 8,405,000 pounds in 1949, as against 1948's output of 9,407,000 pounds, or a decline of 11 percent.

Stocks of crude milk sugar held on December 31 totaled 1,976,000 pounds, a decline of 64 percent below the 5,418,000 pounds held at the close of December a year earlier. Holdings of refined milk sugar, technical grade, at the end of December were reported at 491,000 pounds, a gain of 51 percent over the 326,000 pounds reported for December 31, 1948. Stocks of refined milk sugar, USP grade, at December's close were 703,000 pounds, a drop of 14 percent from the 821,000 pounds held a year earlier.

Nikethamide—This material of BP and NNR specification was firmly quoted at $5.50 to $5.60 per pound. Demand was limited and ample quantities were available to take care of any calls.

Phenylacetamide—This material in 125 pound drum quantities was priced firmly at $1.25 per pound, while smaller lots moved at prices of $1.30 and up, depend-

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ing upon the quantity. Supplies were reported as adequate to take care of the currently moderate demand.

Penicillin and Salts—The market was relatively stable during the period following recent sweeping reduction on bulk prices. However, competition, which has been at razor-edge for some months, continued as keen as ever. Sellers reported that demand for crystalline material was still strong, but remained pessimistic about the price outlook, noting that nowhere in the market was there any sign of a break in the current impasse.

Pentaerythritol — Call for this material continued brisk during the week, shipments moving in large volume. Despite the excellence of demand, there was no dearth of material. Prices were steady, and there was no indication of any change within the foreseeable future.

Riboflavin—Interest in the readily-soluble material, priced on a par with that of USP, continued moderately good. There were no price changes, and none were anticipated.

Sodium Para-aminobenzoate—Price quotations on this item were in the range of $3.50 to $3.75 per pound in 100 pound quantities. Supplies were said to be adequate to take care of the currently moderate demand.

Streptomycin — Buyers last week were reported to be showing increasing preference for streptomycin sulphate, with streptomycin hydrochloride, dihydrostreptomycin and its hydrochloride all losing ground. Production of the hydrochlorides, in fact, was said to be declining throughout the trade. Meanwhile, prices held firm.

Sugar—The Department of Agriculture reported that distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States for civilian and military use during the week ending January 28 totaled 120,536 short tons, raw value, compared with 117,596 tons during the previous week. Total distribution this year to date has aggregated 457,304 short tons, as against 524,382 tons for the corresponding period in 1949.

Total sugar distribution by primary producers on an annual basis were as follows:—1949, 7,623,773 short tons; 1948, 7,420,271 tons; 1947, 7,680,088 tons; 1946, 6,023,937 tons; 1945, 6,331,204 tons.

Sulphamerazine—The USP powder was firmly quoted at $10.25 to $10.75 per pound, depending upon quantity, the lower price quotation being for quantities of 1,000 pounds or more. Prices on the micro crystals were quoted at $10.55 per pound in lots of 1,000 pounds or more, and varied upward as to quantity to $11.05 per pound for the minimum shipment of 25 pounds.

The sodium salt was priced at $11.25 per pound in lots of 1,000 pounds or more, while the smaller quantities ranged from $11.30 to $11.75 per pound.

Sulphanilamide — This material was currently quoted at $1.30 per pound for 1,000 pound lots of the USP powder. Smaller quantities were priced at $1.35 up to $1.50 depending upon quantity.

The microcrystals were priced at $1.55 per pound in 1,000 pound lots, and ranged upward as to quantity to $1.75 per pound for the minimum shipment of 25 pounds.

Free flowing crystals were priced at $1.40 per pound in 1,000 pounds or more per shipment. Smaller lots varied according to size of shipment from $1.45 to $1.60 per pound.

Sulphathiazole—Price listings currently prevailing on USP powder quoted 1,000 pound lots at $3.50 per pound, 500 pound lots at $3.60, and 100 pound lots at $3.65 whether packed in 100 pound or in 25 pound fiber drums.

The microcrystals in quantities of 1,000 pounds or more were quoted at $3.75 per pound, 500 pound lots at $3.85, and 100 pound lots at $3.90.

Meanwhile, the free flowing crystals in lots of 1,000 pounds or more were priced at $4 per pound, with 500 pound lots listed at $4.05, and 100 pound lots at $4.15.

Whereas on the powder and on the microcrystals the small shipment of 25 pounds brought a premium of 15 cents per pound over the 100 pound quantity price, in the case of the free flowing crystals the spread between 100 pound and 25 pound lots was 35c.

Tricholine Citrate — The 65 percent solution of tricholine citrate was currently quoted at $2.15 per pound in quantities of 120 pounds or more. Price quotations were on a freight adjusted basis. Supplies were adequate to take care of the moderate demand.

Krebs 25 Years With Lueders

Henry Krebs was recently tendered a luncheon at the Drug and Chemical Club, New York, on the occasion of his twenty-fifth anniversary with George Leuders & Co., essential oils and perfume raw materials, New York.

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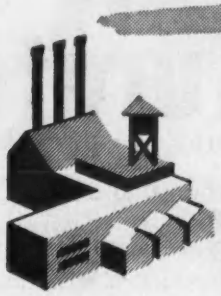

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Parke, Davis and Eli Lilly Charged in 'Monopoly' Suit

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath has announced the filing on February 9 in the federal court in Detroit of a civil action charging Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., and Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., with violating the Sherman act by conspiring to restrain trade and monopolize the market in hard gelatin capsules.

The complaint charges that the defendants, acting jointly, have obtained control over machinery used in the making and filling of hard gelatin capsules, and have utilized this control to achieve and maintain a monopoly over the manufacture and sale of such capsules. In addition, it is alleged that the defendants fixed prices on hard gelatin capsules through an exclusive patent licensing arrangement, and leased machinery for filling such capsules only on the condition that the lessees purchase their requirements of capsules from the defendants. As a result of these illegal activities the defendants together produce and sell over 90 percent of all hard gelatin capsules sold for human consumption in the United States today, the complaint continued.

The complaint seeks to terminate the defendants' control of this market, by requiring them to sell leased capsule filling machines to any present lessee at his option, to lease or sell such machines to any prospective purchaser or lessee upon fair terms, and to furnish to any applicant the "know-how" necessary to manufacture and operate capsule making machinery. The complaint also requests prohibitions against defendants' engaging further in price fixing, tie-in leases, illegal use of patents and other restrictive practices.

ADMA Research Group

—Continued from page 4

fall. About ninety-five were in attendance.

Dr. J. M. Smith, jr., Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, read a paper on folic acid analoges. Calco has done much of the pioneer work in this field and Dr. Smith reported on much unpublished work on compounds similar to folic acid, and how these compounds are, in fact, antagonists that create folic acid deficiencies.

Dr. W. W. Davis of the Eli Lilly Research Laboratories reported on a new microbiological antibiotic assay method employing linear diffusion into inoculated agar-filled capillaries.

Dr. Charles E. Dutchess, medical director of Schenley Laboratories, Inc., told members that "Tibione," a newly discovered German drug, has shown "very great usefulness" in many chronic tuberculosis cases. The new drug appears destined to join streptomycin and paraaminosalicylic acid, Dr. Dutchess said, in the struggle to overcome tuberculosis, "Still the leading cause of death between fifteen and thirty-five."

Members were told that "Tibione" now is being studied by leading United States tuberculosis investigators at twenty-four Veterans Administration hospitals and by other key laboratories and hospitals. These tests follow wide use of the drug in western Germany, where some 10,000 patients were treated over a two-year period. Results in Germany were described by Dr. Dutchess as "most impressive" in regard to some forms of the disease, particularly in certain serious complications of extensive tuberculosis of the lungs, of the larynx and of the intestinal tract.

The drug was developed by Drs. Robert Behnisch and Fritz Mietzsch and Prof. Hans Schmidt of the Bayer pharmaceutical laboratories in the western zone of Germany. Its chemotherapeutic action was discovered by Prof. Gerhard Domagk, who won the Nobel prize in medicine in 1939 for his work in developing the sulfa drugs. Chemically, it is 4-acetylaminobenzaldehydethiosemicarbazone.

Health Information

—Continued from page 3

tion shall inure to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; and no substantial part of the activities of the corporation shall consist of carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation.

9. In the event of the dissolution of the corporation, its assets remaining after payment of its liabilities and obligations, shall be transferred or conveyed to one or more such corporations, societies, organizations, community chests, funds, or foundations, as may be designated by the board of directors of this corporation, which are organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activities of which is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation.

Officers and Directors

In addition to the chairman and the president, the officers of the foundation are:—Vice-presidents, James Hill, jr., of the

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Sterling Drug Company, New York, and Franklyn Bliss Snyder, president-emeritus of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; secretary, Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, of the Proprietary Association of America, Washington; treasurer, S. B. Penick, of S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

The board of directors includes John H. Clough, of the General Electric X-Ray Company, Milwaukee; John W. Dargavel, secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists, Chicago; W. L. Dempsey, of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia; Howard B. Fonda, of Burroughs, Wellcome, Inc., Tuckahoe, N. Y.; Henry Griswold, of the Walgreen Company, Chicago; M. J. Julian, of the Better Vision Institute, New York; James J. Kerrigan, of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; Foster McGaw, of the American Hospital Supply Company, Evanston, Ill.; Dr. E. L. Newcomb, executive vice-president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, New York; Norman Pritchard, of Montgomery, Hart, Pritchard & Herriott, Chicago; Earl S. Retter, of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis; George F. Smith, of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.; Faus F. Solon, of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Robert L. Swain, of Topics Publishing Company, New York; and Fred Truitt, of the Southwestern Drug Corporation, Dallas, Texas.

The offices of the foundation are at 420 Lexington avenue, New York.

Mr. Searle, who presided at the conferences, explained that the drug, pharmaceutical, and allied industries had conceived and launched the foundation because of their special interest in health for the individual, the community, and the nation, and because no other industry was in as good a position to undertake the job. The affiliation of other groups will be solicited, but it was made clear that the foundation would not tie up with any medical or other group interested in the problem of national health service. He emphasized also that the organization would not take part in political or other propaganda. "The only thing we are against," he said, "is poor health."

The primary objective of the foundation is the adequate distribution of the nation's health facilities in all categories. It will further the proper practice of self-medication, as well as the best possible provision of medical care. Its declared aim is the betterment of the health of the nation.

The sponsors of the foundation, said President Blandy, have the interests common to everybody in relation to good health. It was their desire to do a good job of road-building to provide a two-way channel for the interchange of accurate, basic facts between sources of information and areas of need. The foundation will be concerned with developments, distribution, and costs of extension of the span of life. This interest will encompass sanitation, nutrition, housing, diagnosis, and treatment, and the assistance of community efforts to equip themselves with necessary facilities.

An inventory of available factual data on the health facilities of the nation, especially in relation to population and distribution will be the first step, the president said. As soon as practicable another study will be started in "marginal" areas where there is reason to believe that health facilities are not so adequate as is to be desired.

The findings of the foundation will be disseminated to the public at large by means of every available medium. Special connections will be established with communities particularly through contacts with local druggists. Working plans are being developed for cooperation with national, state, and local organizations in the drug trade and those interested in special matters of health or disease. The cornerstone of the structure are facts, Chairman Searle declared; and the guiding motive will be dealing with realities.

Stieh Producing New Mercury Safety Product

William M. Stieh Co., mercurials, New York, has announced the production of a new product which, it claims, offers protection against the poisonous vapors normally present in varying degrees in areas where operations involving mercury take place.

The product, which carries the tradename of "HgX," is mixed with water and may be sprayed or painted on floors or wall surfaces, converting finely divided mercury to a nonvaporizing form, the company explained. Heavier concentrations are coated within a few hours with a fine film or skin, retarding or preventing the penetration of mercury vapors, it added.

The company has also issued a pamphlet listing ten safety suggestions which, if followed, will materially reduce or totally eliminate the hazards of mercury poisoning, it claims. Copies of the pamphlet and further information regarding "HgX" may be obtained from the company at 20 Vesey street, New York.

Glass Container Shipments Down

The total shipment of narrow-neck glass containers in gross in November was 4,371,886, as compared with 4,745,343 in September, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health purposes was 1,030,514 in November, against 1,080,910 in October; chemicals, 529,583 in November, against 543,678 in October; toiletries, 473,332 in November against 538,815 in October.

The total shipment of wide-mouth glass containers in gross in November was 2,590,869, as compared with 2,991,929 in October. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health was 263,975 in November, against 271,917 in October; chemicals, 81,417 in November, against 108,219 in October; toiletries, 119,572 in November against 132,169 in October.

Squibb Produces Picture On Pharmaceutical Making

Dramatizing the interdependence of retail pharmacy and the pharmaceutical manufacturer, a full length documentary film produced by Louis de Rochemont for E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, entitled, "Behind the Window," is now being shown at a series of meetings with druggists from coast to coast.

While the film is intended primarily to document the services rendered retail pharmacy by the manufacturer, it presents a picture of a partnership between the two in such a way as to be of interest to the general public. According to J. J. Toohy, Squibb vice-president and general manager, showings of the film to the general public are planned, using television, motion picture theatre, and civic organization outlets. Before such showings, Mr. Toohy said, it is hoped that more than 40,000 people connected with retail pharmacy will have seen the picture.

The showings to druggists and their staffs will commence at a meeting sponsored by the company today in Detroit. It is expected that the series will have been completed within two months, and the film will be released for the use of trade and civic associations as soon as the company-sponsored showings in each area are completed.

Beyond the pharmacy, the film goes back to the headquarters and manufacturing laboratories of the pharmaceutical manufacturer, showing research, product development, manufacture, control, and the training of the manufacturer's field representative. Considerable footage is devoted to research, development and manufacture of antibiotics, and shows this work from the time experimental soil samples arrive at the laboratories until the finished antibiotic leaves as a packaged product ready for the physician's use.

McK. & R. Transfers Lowery

Frank Lowery, formerly operations manager of the Fort Smith, Ark., division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., has been appointed division manager and operations manager of the company's El Paso, Tex., division, succeeding William M. Harrison. Before joining the Fort Smith division in 1947, Mr. Lowery was connected with McKesson's Cairo, Ill., division.

Freed Research Labs Formed

Meyer L. Freed, former general manager and technical director of the Rufert Chemical Company, Seymour, Conn., has formed the Freed Research Laboratories in that city. Mr. Freed had been associated with the Rufert organization for seventeen years. The new company is located at 169 Main street, Seymour, Conn., and the telephone number is Seymour 740.

Trade Briefs

Dr. H. Evert Kendig, dean of the School of Pharmacy, has been awarded the distinguished service award by the General Alumni Association of Temple University.

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, is currently offering a new 20 cc ampul of radiopaque agent "Diodrast" 70 percent solution as a special children's dose for use in X-ray visualization of the heart and great blood vessels.

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PARA AMINOSALICYLIC ACID and SODIUM SALT
HEXAGON LABORATORIES, Inc.
Manufacturing Chemists
3536 PEARTREE AVE. FA 4-7550 BRONX 66, N. Y.

TRONA
Muriate and Sulphate of POTASH
LITHIUM Concentrates
Desiccated SODIUM SULPHATE
BORAX
BORIC ACID
PYROBOR Dehydrated Borax
TRONA
Sodium, Potassium and Ammonium BROMIDES U. S. P.
BROMINE
SALT CAKE
SODA ASH
AMERICAN POTASH & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
122 EAST 42nd STREET NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
231 S. LA SALLE STREET CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS
214 WALTON BUILDING ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
3030 WEST SIXTH STREET LOS ANGELES 54, CALIF.

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MADE FROM FINEST IMPORTED ROOTS
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(LACTOSE)
CASEIN
("KB" BRAND)
AND
OTHER MILK PRODUCTS
OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY
Manufactured since 1917 by
AVOSET COMPANY
(formerly California Milk Products Company)
MILK PRODUCTS DIVISION
SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES
1530 SPRING GARDEN STREET, PHILADELPHIA 1, PA.

Imports at United States Ports

New York

AGAR—60 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Co, Pioneer Sea, Kobe
300 bls, National City Bank, Pioneer Sea, Kobe
10 bls, American General Supply Corp, Titania, Kobe
50 bls, Mallet & Co, Titania, Kobe
100 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Co, Leise Maersk, Kobe
60 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Co, Titania, Nagoya

ALCOHOL, CETYL—35 cs, Orbis Products Co, Parthia, Liverpool

ALMOND OIL—5 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, President Monroe, Marseilles

AMMONIUM PERSULPHATE—40 kegs, F W Berk & Co, Parthia, Liverpool

ANILIN COLORS—33 dms, Irving Trust Co, Parthia, Liverpool
79 dms, American Defender, Antwerp
6 dms, International Trading Co, American Defender, Rotterdam

ANISE—110 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Coastal Delegate, Vera Cruz
110 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, Coastal Delegate, Vera Cruz

ANTIMONY ORE—700 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Inc, Santa Luisa, Antofagasta

ARABIC GUM—500 bgs, Winchester & Co, Maria, C, Genoa

ARGOLS—1,250 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Inc, President Monroe, Messina

ARSENIC, WHITE—32 cks, European Chemical Co, Horta, Oporto

ASAFETIDA—200 cs, Irving Trust Co, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr

ASBESTOS FIBER—5,830 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, City of Bristol, Lourenco Marques
500 bgs, Johns Mansville Co, City of Bristol, Lourenco Marques

BABASSU KERNELS—4,998 bgs, General Foods Corp, Mormaclark, Parnahyba
2,666 bgs, General Foods Corp, Mormaclark, Sao Luiz Do Maranao

OIL—280 tons, Colgate-Palmolive Peet Co, Mormaclark, Sao Luiz Do Maranao

BARBASCO ROOT—2,358 bls, Astoria Pan Americana, Inc, Mormaclark, Belem Para

BEESWAX—72 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Rita, Talcahuano
150 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Santa Rita, Talcahuano

BENZOIN GUM—43 bdls, S B Penick & Co, President Monroe, Singapore

BERGAMOT OIL—230 half cases, Samuel Bakke, Messina
230 half cases, LoCurto & Funk Co, Samuel Bakke, Genoa
40 cs, van Ameringen Haebler, Inc, President Monroe, Karachi
110 cs, LoCurto & Funk Co, President Monroe, Messina

BERYLLIUM ORE—331 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co, African Dawn, Beira

BISMUTH—67 cs, Cerro De Pasco Copper Corp, Santa Luisa, Callao

SALICYLATE—1 dm, European Chemical Co, American Importer, London

SUBNITRATE—5 dms, European Chemical Co, American Importer, London

BOIS DE ROSE OIL—38 dms, Fletcher Wells Assoc, Mormaclark, Belem Para
12 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Mormaclark, Belem Para
6 dms, Latin American Products Co, Mormaclark, Belem Para
4 dms, Dodge & Olcott Inc, Mormaclark, Belem Para
3 dms, George Lueders & Co, Mormaclark, Belem Para

BONE MEAL—2,205 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Hermund, Antwerp
1,400 bgs, Parthia, Liverpool

BUCHU LEAVES—15 bls, Allaire Woodward Co, Robin Wentley, Mombasa

CADMIUM—10 cs, J W Hampton Jr Co, Knut Bakke, Yokohama

CALCIUM CARBONATE—300 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Parthia, Liverpool

CHLORIDE—1 cs, European Chemical Co, American Importer, London

CAMPHOR OIL—12 dms, Givaudan Corp, Leise Maersk, Keelung
25 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Corp, Leise Maersk, Kobe
24 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Titania, Keelung
13 dms, Givaudan Delawanna Corp, Titania, Keelung

TABLETS—40 cs, Max Van Pels, Leise Maersk, Keelung
80 cs, Max Van Pels, Titania, Keelung

CAPSICUM—97 bgs, Murwal, Inc, African Pilgrim, Lagos

CARAWAYSEED—125 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Herdis, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Catz American Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz & Co, Erria, Copenhagen
200 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
380 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam

CARNAUBA WAX—375 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mormaclark, Parnahyba
126 bgs, Chase National Bank, Mormaclark, Parnahyba
125 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormaclark, Parnahyba
143 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mormaclark, Fortaleza
359 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Mormacmail, Fortaleza
67 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Mormacmail, Fortaleza
424 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormacmail, Fortaleza
224 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Mormacmail, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products Co, Mormacmail, Fortaleza
191 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Mormacmail, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Beaver Products Co, Mormacmail, Fortaleza
500 bgs, S C Johnson Co, Mormaclark, Fortaleza
56 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Mormaclark, Fortaleza
56 bgs, J W Hanson & Co, Mormacmail, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Mormacmail, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mormacmail, Fortaleza

CAROB FLOUR—1,200 bgs, President Monroe, Genoa

CASHEW NUT OIL—93 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, President Monroe, Cochin
49 dms, Jacques Missir Co, President Monroe, Bombay

CASSIA—400 bls, William M Allison & Co, Knut Bakke, Hong Kong
50 bls, Karl H Landes, Inc, Knut Bakke, Hong Kong
100 lbs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Pioneer Sea, Hong Kong
200 bls, S L Jones & Co, Pioneer Sea, Hong Kong
100 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Leise Maersk, Hong Kong
200 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Leise Maersk, Hong Kong
50 bls, Internatio Rotterdam, Inc, Steel Rover, Tandjong Priok

CASTOR BEANS—6,540 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormacmail, Fortaleza-Cera
5,950 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormaclark, Maceio
6,800 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormaclark, Recife

OIL—115 tons, Mormacmail, Santos
200 tons, Mormacmail, Fortaleza-Cera
120 tons, Mormaclark, Fortaleza

CELERYSEED—175 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Steel Artisan, Bombay
175 bgs, Charles T Wilson Co, Steel Artisan, Bombay
170 bgs, Louis Furth Inc, Steel Artisan, Bombay
442 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, President Monroe, Bombay

CHEMICALS—1 cs, American Roland Co, American Defender, Rotterdam

CHILLIES—197 bgs, Murwal Inc, African Pilgrim, Lagos

CHLOROFORM—10 cs, J T Baker Chemical Co, Colmar, Lisbon

CHROME ORE—2,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Titania, Santa Cruz

CINCHONA PRODUCTS—10 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam

CINNAMON LEAF OIL—4 dms, Volkart Bros, Inc, Steel Recorder, Galle

QUILLS—100 bls, Volkart Bros, Inc, Steel Recorder, Galle

CITRONELLA OIL—48 dms, Volkart Bros, Inc, Steel Recorder, Galle
13 dms, Leise Maersk, Keelung
17 dms, Givaudan Corp, Titania, Keelung

COCONUT OIL—210 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Pioneer Sea, Manila
314 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Pioneer Sea, Manila
374 tons, Zimmerman-Alderson-Carr Co, President Monroe, Cebu
170 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Titania, Manila
427 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Leise Maersk, Manila

COLUMBITE ORE—560 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Fernland, Apapa

COPAIBA BALSAM—16 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Mormaclark, Belem Para
22 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Mormaclark, Belem Para

COPAL GUM — 250 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Inc, African Glen, Matadi
300 bgs, O G Innes Corp, African Glen, Matadi
177 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals Inc, African Glen, Matadi
30 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Inc, Titania, Manila
347 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Leise Maersk, Manila
176 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Fernland, Matadi

COPPER CONCENTRATES—4,600 tons, U S Metals Refining Co, Normundo, Santa Lucia, Cuba

ORE—2 cs, The Doar Co, Mormaclark, Fortaleza

CORIANDER OIL—2 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Exceller, Trieste

CORUNDUM—1,634 bgs, Charles Tennant Sons & Co, African Dawn, Beira

CREAM OF TARTAR—30 kgs, Nylos Trading Co, President Monroe, Genoa
150 bbls, F H Taussig Co, President Monroe, Genoa

CRESOL—58 dms, Monsanto Chemical Works, Parthia, Liverpool

CRESYLIC ACID—324 dms, Parthia, Liverpool
98 dms, Monsanto Chemical Works, Parthia, Liverpool

CUBE ROOT—336 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Mormaclark, Belem Para

DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, President Monroe, Singapore
192 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Inc, President Monroe, Singapore
64 bgs, W H Scheel, President Monroe, Singapore
50 cs, Thurston & Braidich, President Monroe, Singapore
50 cs, Knut Bakke, Kohsichang

DUST—280 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Steel Rover, Tandjong Priok

DILLSEED — 38 bgs, Louis Furth Inc, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, M J Golombeck & Co, President Monroe, Bombay

DRUGS, CRUDE—100 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Horta, Oporto

ENAMELS—2 cs, Penson & Co, American Inventor, Bordeaux

ESSENTIAL OILS—30 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, President Monroe, Marseilles
1 cs, Roure-Dupont, Inc, President Monroe, Marseilles
4 cs, P Robertet Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
1 cs, Bertrand Freres Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
5 cs, Naugatuck Aromatics Div, Mormacmail, Buenos Aires
2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Mormacmail, Buenos Aires
4 cs, Antoine Chiris Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
22 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
11 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, President Monroe, Marseilles
10 dms, Avia Co, Leise Maersk, Hong Kong
6 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Pioneer Sea, Hong Kong

EUCALYPTUS OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Mormacmail, Santos
11 dms, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Leise Maersk, Keelung

FISHLIVER OIL—26 dms, Vitamerican Oil Corp, Titania, Keelung
9 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Titania, Yokohama
8 dms, Consumers Import Co, Leise Maersk, Yokohama

FLEASEED—464 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Steel Artisan, Bombay
101 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, Steel Artisan, Bombay
60 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Steel Artisan, Bombay
64 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, President Monroe, Bombay
291 bgs, S B Penick & Co, President Monroe, Bombay
296 bgs, T M Duche & Sons Co, President Monroe, Bombay

FUEL OIL—91,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Aruba, Aruba
100,295 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Thallepus, Punta Cardon
104,004 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Camden, Caripito
101,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Raleigh, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Santa Rosa, Curacao

GALANGAL ROOT—60 bls, William E Martin Co, Pioneer Sea, Hong Kong

GELATIN POWDER—100 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Marenge, Hull

GHATTI GUM—37 bgs, Intramar Shipping Co, President Monroe, Bombay

GINGER ROOT—288 bgs, African Pilgrim, Lagos

GLUESTOCK—199 bls, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Pioneer Sea, Manila

GOLD AND COPPER CONCENTRATES—1,166 bgs, Ayrton Metal Co, African Dawn, Beira

GRAINS OF PARADISE—39 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Fernland, Apapa

GRAPHITE—300 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Ferndale, Colombo

GUM—580 bgs, Randolph Valensi, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
1,004 bgs, Meer Corp, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
76 cs, Meer Corp, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr
66 cs, D S Dallal, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr

GYPSUM—25 cks, A Gusmer Co, American Importer, London
600 bgs, Hammil & Gillespie Co, Parthia, Liverpool
9,886 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Hantsport

INDIGO COLORS—1 cs, International Trading Co, American Defender, Rotterdam

IODINE, CRUDE—5,000 lbs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Titania, Yokohama

IRON ORE—1,500 tons, Frank C Strick & Co, Steel Artisan, Hormug

OXIDE—1,305 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Exceller, Malaga
100 bbls, Segal Color Co, Exceller, Malaga

KARAYA GUM—305 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, President Monroe, Bombay
123 bgs, Block Drug Co, President Monroe, Bombay
134 bgs, Dodwell & Co, President Monroe, Bombay
333 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, President Monroe, Bombay
200 bgs, Steel Artisan, Bombay
107 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, President Monroe, Bombay
733 bgs, Meer Corp, President Monroe, Genoa

KYANITE ORE—35 tons, H H Davidson Co, Steel Recorder, Calcutta

LAUREL OIL—1 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Exceller, Trieste

LAVENDER FLOWERS—17 bls, S B Penick & Co, President Monroe, Marseilles

OIL SPIKE—8 dms, Exceller, Alicante

LEMON OIL—4 half cases, Houbigant, Inc, Samuel Bakke, Messina

LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, J Berlage Co, President Monroe, Cochin

LOCUST BEAN GUM—500 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Herdis, Rotterdam
495 bgs, President Monroe, Genoa

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk Co, Parthia, Liverpool

TRISILICATE—80 cs, Reheis & Co, Marengo, Hull

MALT—5,200 bls, Grace National Bank, American Defender, Rotterdam

MANGANESE METAL—500 cs, S W Hampton Jr & Co, Titania, Yokohama

MEDICINAL OIL—15 dms, Exceller, Malaga

ROOTS—29 bls, National City Bank, Leerdam, Antwerp

SEED—2,032 kilos, Exceller, Malaga

TAR—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Exceller, Malaga

MENTHOL—10 cs, Bank of Nova Scotia, Leise Maersk, Hong Kong
18 cs, China Trading & Development Corp, Leise Maersk, Hong Kong
20 cs, Irving Trust Co, Leise Maersk, Hong Kong
23 cs, Consumers Import Co, Leise Maersk, Hong Kong
10 cs, Irving Trust Co, Pioneer Sea, Hong Kong
10 cs, Metallo Chemical Co, Pioneer Sea, Hong Kong
5 cs, Cathy Merchandise Corp, Pioneer Sea, Hong Kong
25 cs, A G Caillier, Knut Bakke, Hong Kong

MICA—18 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Helvig, Rio de Janeiro
23 cs, Hal Delphin Co, American Importer, London
25 cs, Cornelis & Suhr Co, American Importer, London
150 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Corp, Steel Recorder, Calcutta

MOLYBDENITE—4 dms, J W Hampton Jr Co, Knut Bakke, Yokohama

MOLYBDENUM TRIOXIDE—14 dms, J W Hampton Jr & Co, Knut Bakke, Yokohama

MONTAN WAX—200 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, Hermund, Rotterdam

MURU MURU KERNELS — 5,000 bgs, General Foods Corp, Mormaclark, Belem Para

MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, American Importer, London
500 bgs, Charles Gulden Co, Exceller, Bari
187 bgs, Charles Gulden Co, Exchester, Catania

MYROBALANS—2,784 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Steel Artisan, Bombay

NAPHTHALENE—2,000 bgs, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Paraguay, Copenhagen
2,000 bgs, Commercial Steel & Chemical Co, Paraguay, Copenhagen
2,958 bgs, Ferrotar Corp, Paraguay, Copenhagen
3,000 bgs, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, American Defender, Rotterdam
1,250 bgs, Commercial Steel & Chemical Corp, American Defender, Rotterdam
2,835 bgs, Crowley Tar Products Corp, American Defender, Rotterdam
3,000 bgs, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
2,732 bgs, Hermund, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Chematar, Aerdis, Antwerp

NAPHTHENIC ACID—2,400 bbls, Stanco Inc, Esso Aruba, Aruba

NUX VOMICA—455 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Steel Rover, Saigon

OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Inc, Pioneer Sea, Nagoya

OITICICA OIL—151 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Mormaclark, Areia Branca

OLIVE OIL—49 dms, Grace National Bank, Exceller, Seville
81 dms, Trade Bank & Trust Co, Exceller, Seville
20 dms, A Fiore Co, Maria C, Genoa

OPIUM—350 cs, Barr Shipping Co, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr

PAPAIN—37 cs, Charles L Huisking & Co, City of Bristol, Mombasa
8 cs, National City Bank, City of Bristol, Mombasa
39 cs, Dalton Cooper Inc, Robin Wentley, Mombasa

PAPRIKA—255 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Exceller, Trieste
100 bgs, P H Petry Co, Exceller, Alicante
550 bgs, J Weinstein Co, Exceller, Alicante
300 bgs, M A Porazzi, Exceller, Alicante
300 bgs, R F Downing Co, Exceller, Alicante
200 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher Co, Exceller, Alicante
100 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Exceller, Alicante
25 bgs, General Olive Oil Co, Exceller, Alicante
935 bgs, Exceller, Alicante

PARACHLOROMETACRESOL — 1 kg, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Parthia, Liverpool

PATCHOULI OIL—14 dms, East Asiatic Co, Steel Rover, Penang

PEPPER, BLACK—640 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Steel Recorder, Alleppey
1,960 bgs, Volkart Bros, Inc, Steel Recorder, Alleppey
3,220 bgs, Steel Recorder, Alleppey
160 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Steel Recorder, Cochin
240 bgs, M Golodetz Co, Steel Recorder, Cochin
900 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Steel Recorder, Cochin

PEPPER, BLACK—800 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Steel Artisan, Bombay
240 bgs, East India Trading Co, Steel Artisan, Bombay
160 bgs, National City Bank, President Monroe, Cochin
160 bgs, J Berlage Co, President Monroe, Cochin
80 bgs, Dodwell & Co, President Monroe, Bombay
160 bgs, Polak Trading Co, President Monroe, Bombay
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, President Monroe, Bombay
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, President Monroe, Marseilles
480 bgs, Reuben Import & Export Corp, President Monroe, Genoa

WHITE—22 bgs, J Berlage Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam
35 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Steel Rover, Singapore

PETITGRAIN OIL — 33 dms, Bunge Corp, Mormacmail, Montevideo

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—119,842 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso Scranton, Puerto La Cruz
125,844 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Ampac Washington, Puerto La Cruz
204,954 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Bulkstar, Cartagena
121,758 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso New Haven, Puerto La Cruz

POLLAK LIVER OIL—19 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Leise Maersk, Yokohama

POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Levy & Lewis Co, Hermund, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Catz American Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
300 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt Co, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam
336 bgs, R F French Co, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr

POTASSIUM IODIDE—1 ck, European Chemical Co, American Importer, London

PERCHLORATE—50 bbls, Hummel Chemical Co, Santa Luisa, Antofagasta

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—150 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, City of Bristol, Mombasa
750 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Inc, Robin Wentley, Mombasa
250 bls, McGaughan, Gormley & King Co, Robin Wentley, Mombasa
312 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Robin Wentley, Mombasa

PYRIDINE—50 dms, Robert Maersk, Rotterdam

PYRITES—313 cks, American Metal Co, Horta, Oporto

QUICKSILVER—200 flasks, Chase National Bank, Coastal Delegate, Tampico
1,000 flasks, Chase National Bank, Exceller, Cadiz

QUINIDINE SULPHATE—4 cs, Leerdam, Rotterdam

QUININE SULPHATE—2 cs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Luisa, Arica

RAPE SEED—40 bgs, U S Seed Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam

RESIN, SYNTHETIC—1 cs, Jung Forwarding Co, Hermund, Rotterdam

ROSEMARY LEAVES—27 bls, Levy & Lewis Co, President Monroe, Marseilles

SAFFRON—1 cs, Galvandi & Nevy Bros Co, President Monroe, Genoa

SAGO FLOUR—307 bgs, Harrisons & Crosfield Inc, Ferndale, Singapore
112 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, President Monroe, Singapore

SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, President Monroe, Bombay

SEEDLAC—337 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Steel Rover, Bangkok
217 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Steel Rover, Bangkok
630 bgs, Steel Rover, Bangkok
63 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Steel Rover, Bangkok
73 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Steel Rover, Bangkok
200 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, Steel Recorder, Calcutta
300 bgs, Manrose Corp, Steel Recorder, Calcutta
136 bgs, C L Camerik Co, President Monroe, Singapore

SESAMESEED OIL—10 cs, Yong P Lee Co, Titania, Hong Kong
10 cs, Mon Hing Co, Pioneer Sea, Hong Kong
10 cs, Lun Hung Trading Corp, Pioneer Sea, Hong Kong

SHARK LIVER OIL—9 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Leise Maersk, Yokohama
160 dms, Consumers Import Co, Leise Maersk, Yokonama
100 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Leise Maersk, Yokonama
25 dms Albumina Supply Co, Titania, Yokohama
25 dms, Olivier Co, Titania, Yokohama
47 dms, Consumers Import Co, Pioneer Sea, Nagoya

SHELLAC—90 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp, Steel Recorder, Calcutta
140 bgs, Steel Rover, Bangkok

SILICA WAX—16 cs, Lunham & Reeve, Parthia, Liverpool

SNOCK LIVER OIL—18 dms, Wilbur-Ellis Co, African Dawn, Capetown

SOAP BARK—138 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Santa Luisa, San Antonio

SODIUM CARBONATE MONOHYDRATE—5 bgs, United States Lines, Inc, American Importer, London

CRYSTALS—357 bgs, Yardley & Co, Parthia, Liverpool

CYANIDE—1,500 dms, Terra Chemicals, Inc, Hermund, Rotte

SOPHORA JAPONICA—100 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co, Pioneer Sea, Hong Kong

SULPHADIAZINE—22 cs, American Roland Corp, President Monroe, Genoa

TALC—2,050 bgs, Charles Mathieu Co, President Monroe, Genoa

TANKAGE—994 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Helvig, Montevideo

TANTALITE ORE—720 bgs, Philipp Bros Co, African Glen, Matadi

TAPIOCA FLOUR—820 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Ferndale, Batavia

TARTARIC ACID—440 kgs, Nylos Trading Co, President Monroe, Genoa

TEAWASTE—1,260 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, Steel Recorder, Colombo

THYME LEAVES—63 bgs, Louis Furth, Inc, President Monroe, Marseilles

TIN ORE—500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Rita, Mollendo

TRAGACANTH GUM—220 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Steel Artisan, Khorramshahr

UREA—600 bgs, Imperial Chemical Industries, Parthia, Liverpool

VANILLA BEANS—20 cs, Cortizas & Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
45 cs, Thurston & Braidich, President Monroe, Marseilles
106 cs, George Uhe Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
23 cs, Zink & Triest, President Monroe, Marseilles
34 cs, Thyne & Winters, President Monroe, Marseilles
22 cs, Continental Illinois National Bank, President Monroe, Marseilles
66 cs, National City Bank, President Monroe, Marseilles
22 cs, American Inventor, Bordeaux

VEGETABLE EXTRACT—54 dms, Villar & Osorio Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
VINYL RESIN FILM—5 cs, Globe Shipping Co, Parthia, Liverpool
WATTLE BARK—533 bls, Hammond & Carpenter Corp, City of Bristol, Durban
1,111 bls, American Dyewood Co, City of Bristol, Durban
553 bls, M S Kattenhorn & Co, Robin Wentley, Mombasa
537 bls, American Dyewood Co, African Dawn, Durban
EXTRACT—1,012 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, African Dawn, Durban
1,009 bgs, Bank of New York, City of Bristol, Mombasa
517 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, City of Bristol, Durban
5,604 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, City of Bristol, Durban
2,152 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Robin Wentley, Mombasa
WHITING—4,000 bgs, Herdis, Rotterdam
2,000 bgs, J J Gavin Co, Marengo, Hull
WOLFRAM ORE—220 bgs, Felix Kramarsky, Pioneer Sea, Fusan
WORMWOOD HERB—20 ctns, Wilsons American Co, Mormacstar, Stockholm
ZINC SALTS—1 kg, Daniel F Young Co, Leerdam, Rotterdam

Baltimore

CASEIN—300 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Mormacmail, Buenos Aires
CHROME ORE—5,489 bgs, E J Lavino Co, African Dawn, Beira
KYANITE ORE—1,571,920 lbs, Public National Bank, City of Bristol, Mombasa
MANGANESE ORE—4,676 tons, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp, Steel Recorder, Vizagapatam
MUSTARDSEED—280 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, American Importer, London
MYROBALANS—1,392 bgs, Steel Artisan, Bombay
SESAMESEED—241 bgs, William G Scarlett Co, Steel Artisan, Bombay
WATTLE BARK—1,375 bls, Olson Sales Agency, African Dawn, Durban
1,111 bls, M S Kattenhorn & Co, Robin Wentley, Mombasa
269 bls, Hammond & Carpenter Corp, City of Bristol, Durban
EXTRACT—2,210 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, City of Bristol, Durban
1,019 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, City of Bristol, Durban
7,246 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, City of Bristol, Durban
5,035 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, African Dawn, Durban

Boston

MICA—16 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co, Helvig, Rio de Janeiro
TALC—1,070 bgs, Charles Mathieu Co, President Monroe, Genoa
TUNGSTEN SCRAP—6 dms, Charles Tennant & Sons Co, Parthia, Liverpool
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,010 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, African Dawn, Durban

Charleston

CHROME ORE—2,196 tons, Westinghouse Electric Co, Ferndale, Cebu

Houston

CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Mincing Trading Co, Steel Recorder, Colombo

Los Angeles

OLIVE OIL—50 dms, French Sardine Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
25 dms, Los Angeles Import Co, President Monroe, Marseilles
25 dms, Tama Trading Co, President Monroe, Marseilles

Newport News

MICA—10 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, Helvig, Rio de Janeiro

New Orleans

SHELLAC WAX—28 bgs, William Zinsser & Co, Steel Recorder, Calcutta
TALC—500 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc, Steel Artisan, Bombay

Norfolk

WATTLE BARK—1,660 bls, M S Kattenhorn & Co, Robin Wentley, Mombasa

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE — 1,568 bgs, American Packer, Liverpool
BLUE, WASHING—620 ctns, Carson M Simon Co, Havorn, Antwerp
BONES, CRUSHED — 138,330 kilos, Philadelphia National Bank, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, R J Spitz, Inc, Havorn, Rotterdam
CASEIN—400 bgs, Mormacsaga, Buenos Aires
CHROME—630 tons, Pernamante, Yokohama
ORE—2,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Dona Natl, Santa Cruz
CRESYLIC ACID—131 dms, Havorn, Rotterdam
GLYCERIN, CRUDE—199 dms, Philadelphia National Bank, American Packer, London
GYPSUM—268 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc, American Packer, Liverpool
270 bgs, Hammell & Gillespie, Inc, American Packer, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Ore & Ferro Corp, American Packer, Manchester
NICKEL—1,002 tons, Pernamante, Yokohama
PEATMOSS—950 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Havorn, Bremen
PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS — 1 cs, American Packer, London
PINETAR—1 dm, Sharpless Corp, American Packer, London
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, R J Spitz, Inc, Havorn, Rotterdam
WHITING—3,644 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner Co, American Counselor, Antwerp

San Francisco

SODIUM GLUTAMATE—18 cs, President Cleveland, Yokohama
BONE GRIST—2,882 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Hindanger, Buenos Aires
CRUSHED—485 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc, Hindanger, Buenos Aires
CASEIN—180 bgs, Crawford Co, Hindanger, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—100 bls, Sino Java, Inc, Trein Maersk, Hong Kong
CHILLES, HONTAKA—50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, President Cleveland, Kobe
30 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Trein Maersk, Yokohama
COPRA—400 tons, Cargill, Inc, Philippine Transport, Cebu
DYE, HAIR—4 cs, Security 1st National Bank of Los Angeles, Trein Maersk, Kobe
FERTILIZER—2,174 bgs, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Santa Juana, Ilo
FISHLIVER OIL—23 dms, Albumina Supply Co, President Cleveland, Yokohama
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, E S Browning & Co, Los Angeles, Antwerp
PYROTECHNICS—70 cs, Min San Trading Co, President Cleveland, Hong Kong
223 cs, Bond Bros & Co, President Cleveland, Hong Kong
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, International Products Corp, P & T Forester, Buenos Aires
104 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, P & T Forester, Buenos Aires
SUNFLOWER SEED MEAL—12,257 bgs, Bunge Corp, Santa Juana, Valparaiso
TAPIOCA FLOUR—535 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bouganville, Batavia

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, glacial, 2,500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 6143, March 10.

Acrylic resin, denture base, April 1 through December 31, 1950, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation D-50, February 15.

Alcohol, 7,500 gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-85, February 21.

Benzene, 1,920 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-85, February 21.

Calcium carbide, 250,000 pounds, various deliveries, Army engineers Corps (Chicago 6) invitation DA-ENG-653, February 23.

Calcium phosphate, monobasic, 100 short tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 511, February 16.

Chemical lime, two cars, Army Engineers Corps (Washington 25) invitation CIVENG-64, February 14.

Cleaner, carbon removing, 90 gallons, general service powder, 1,000 pounds, non-abrasive, 900 pounds, Army Transportation Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 214, February 20; general, 21,200 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 10,524, March 3; steam, 170,375 pounds, invitation 10,548, March 9; painted surface, 38,130 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.) invitation 089-295, February 20; general, 2,770 pounds, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 1291, March 10.

Developing powder, film, 1,488 one-gallon cans, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-85, February 21.

Dope, pyroxylin, 18,000 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-910.

Drugs, including digitonin, formaldehyde solution, and homatropine hydrobromide, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 384, February 23.

Dry colors, 5,200 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Fort Eustis, Va.) invitation 561, February 15.

Fuel oil, region 3, June 1, 1950, through May 31, 1951, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) class 7, March 7.

Gasoline & lubricating oil, from July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1951, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) class 7-14, March 28.

Hydroquinone, photographic, 5,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 3D-85550-R, February 14.

Ink, duplicating machine, 8,709 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 2A-85402-R, February 14.

Kerosene, deodorized, 5,900 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 10,556, February 15.

Lacquer, 1,008 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-910.

Linseed oil, raw, 780 gallons, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 1321, February 28.

Lubricant, ball bearing, 2,150 pounds, worm gear, 1,505 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 6134, March 3.

Paint, enamel, 500 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 096-325, February 24; 4,220 gallons, invitation 038-910; 540 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Brookley Base, Ala.) invitation 64, February 17; 2,445 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,107, March 1; 1,261 gallons, invitation 50,105, March 6; **various,** 4,850 gallons, invitation 50,106, March 1; 600 gallons, invitation 50,102, March 2; 2,444 gallons, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation NY-W-21175, February 20; 108 gallons, invitation NY-W-21186, February 17; 200 gallons, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 096-325, February 24.

Petroleum naphtha, 17,125 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,097, February 23.

Phosphoric acid, 17,600 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.) invitation 089-295, February 20.

Polish, 2,352 quarts, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 10,510, March 3.

Potassium sulphate, 100 short tons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 511, February 16.

Protective compound, strippable, 25,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 252, February 23.

Salt, iodized, 1,820,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 496, March 3.

Sealant, fuel tank, 5,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-896.

Shortening, lard, 51,750 pounds, hydrogenated or blended, 71,750 pounds, hydrogenated with emulsifying agent, 96,600 pounds, various deliveries, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 175-S, February 20.

Silica, abrasive, 287 tons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 260, February 15.

Sodium nitrate dynamite, 20,000 pounds, Panama Canal Purchasing Officer (Washington 25) schedule 9509, February 16.

Solvent, grease cleaning, 2,640 gallons, and 24,000 pounds, asphalt remover, 5,060 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Detroit Arsenal, Center Line, Mich.) invitation 089-295, February 20.

Vegetable oil, salad, 19,988 gallons, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (Chicago 9) invitation 543, February 27.

White lead, in oil, 5,000 pounds, U. S. Air Force (Wright-Patterson Base, Dayton, Ohio) invitation 038-910; 3,500 pounds, Federal Supply Service (New York 13) invitation NY-W-21186, February 17.

Canadian Exports: Nov.

Exports of various products from Canada in November, 1949, as compared with the corresponding month in 1948, have been reported as follows:

	November 1949	November 1948
Abrasives, artificial, crude	$690,000	$1,139,000
Acids	219,000	428,000
Artificial silk and products	161,000	372,000
Asbestos and products	4,663,000	3,784,000
Calcium compounds	78,000	152,000
Chemical products	1,422,000	1,455,000
Copper and products	7,136,000	6,482,000
Fertilizers	2,568,000	3,310,000
Lead and products	3,036,000	4,659,000
Medicinal preparations	158,000	218,000
Nickel	7,898,000	5,530,000
Paints and varnishes	231,000	529,000
Petroleum and products	209,000	873,000
Soda and sodium compounds	307,000	406,000
Vegetable fats and oils	850,000	1,041,000
Zinc and products	5,532,000	3,984,000

Buffalo Drug Club Elects

James T. Collins has been elected president of the Greater Buffalo Drug Club, composed of representatives of the wholesale drug trade in Buffalo, N. Y. Harry T. Gillman was named vice-president; Howard Carpenter, secretary, and Edward J. Stuff, treasurer.

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Labor Relations Meeting Planned on February 24-25

Plans for the Winter meeting of the Labor Relations Council of Chambers of Commerce have been completed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The council is made up of local chambers of commerce whose organizations interest themselves in employer-employee relations. The forthcoming meeting will be held in Washington on February 24 and 25.

The council will look at operation of the amended wage-hour law, with William R. McComb, wage-hour administrator, as speaker. Representative Harold H. Velde will speak on labor legislation in the present session of congress. He is a member of the house committee on education and labor. James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO, will discuss problems of the International Union of Electrical Workers, CIO, and their impact on employers.

Packaging Inst. Schedules Committee Meetings Apr. 25

A meeting of all the technical committees of the Packaging Institute has been called for April 25 by the general chairman, Robert de S. Couch, General Foods Corporation. This meeting will be held in Chicago at the Furniture Club during the AMA packaging conference. The committees scheduled to meet are:—steering; paper; plastics; shipping container; glass; drug and pharmaceutical; food; petroleum products; packaging management, and packaging education.

ECA Lists Italian Buyers

The office of small business of the economic Cooperation Administration has released a list of Italian importers of commodities made in the United States. In addition to Italian commercial importers regularly engaged in international trade, the list also contains the names and addresses of an indeterminate number of individuals and organizations which may or may not engage in recurring import operations. Copies may be obtained at the Economic Cooperation Administration, office of information, 800 Connecticut avenue, N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Hinde & Dauch Issues Booklet

The Hinde & Dauch Paper Company, manufacturer of corrugated boxes and packaging materials, Sandusky, Ohio, has published a booklet descriptive of various standard and specialty boxes used for packaging and shipping virtually every kind of product. The new booklet, entitled "How to Pack It," outlines the specific uses for some seventy-six different types of corrugated boxes, pointing out the construction features of each.

Arenol Names Alt Midwest Agent

Arenol Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has appointed Rudolph Alt midwestern representative. Mr. Alt will make his headquarters at 14 East Jackson boulevard, Chicago, and will handle sales of desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, amphetamine salts, nikethamide, hexylresorcinol, sodium methylarsenate and other products.

Pfizer Assigns Specht

Chas. Pfizer & Co., manufacturing chemist, Brooklyn, N. Y., has appointed Charles A. Specht controller. Mr. Specht, who will join the Pfizer organization about February 20, has been works controller at the Franklin, Pa., plant of the Joy Manufacturing Company for the past four years. Previously he was associated with the De Laval Steam Turbine Company, Trenton, N. J., and with Price, Waterhouse & Co. and the Irving Trust Company, New York.

Health Insurance Plans Described

A description of the health, accident, hospital and medical care insurance available to individual buyers is given in results of a study issued by the insurance department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

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Ames Appoints Gilbert New Medical Director

The Ames Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Elkhart, Ind., has appointed Dr. Max Gilbert medical director, to assume some of the responsibility formerly held by Dr. R. L. Conklin, who continues as research director and director of the corporation. Dr. Gilbert has formerly served in the medical department of the Schering Corporation and as medical director of the William R. Warner Company and the Bilhuber-Knoll Corporation.

Resources Conservation Report of UN Available

A mimeographed review of the United Nations scientific conference on the conservation and utilization of resources has been prepared. It covers the successive steps in the development of that activity and the several major lines that have been considered. Included is a list of the papers presented at the conference at Lake Success from August 17 to September 6, 1949.

The compilation is by Robert S. Aries, consulting chemical engineer, Brooklyn, N. Y., who represented the Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers in the conference. Analytical comment on the various areas and aspects of the proceedings are interpolated by Dr. Aries.

Copies of the review are available without charge or obligation from R. S. Aries & Associates, 26 Court street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

DCAT Opposes Proposed Antihistamines Regulation

The executive committee of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade has voted its opposition to a bill pending in the New York State legislature (Assy. Int. 119), which would restrict the sale and distribution of antihistamines.

According to the wording of the bill, it would be a misdemeanor for any person to sell at retail or give away any antihistamine drug or any preparation containing antihistamines without obtaining a prescription. In addition to prohibiting over-the-counter sales, the bill, if enacted, might be interpreted to also prohibit the distribution of samples to physicians, DCAT said.

Harold C. Green, chairman of DCAT, addressed a letter to Assemblyman Schupler, proposer of the bill, setting forth the section's objections thereto and pointing out that over-the-counter sale of certain antihistamines has been approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration.

Purepac Acquires Penslar And Nelson, Baker & Co.

The Purepac Corporation, manufacturing chemist, New York, has acquired Nelson, Baker & Co., the Penslar Company, and their subsidiaries. Purepac has engaged W. S. Gregory, who has been an executive of Nelson, Baker & Co., for many years, as general manager of its Nelson, Baker-Penslar operation, and will operate both companies completely apart from its own operation. Basic sales policies will remain unchanged and field sales staffs are being retained.

Epsom Salt Deposit In Wash. Reopened

Laucks Chemical Company, Seattle, Wash., has announced the reopening of a natural epsom salt deposit in the upper Okanogan Valley, Wash. The deposit is said to show as high as 99.5 percent pure epsom salt, and production at the rate of 6,000 tons per year is scheduled. The company does not plan to refine the salt, but will ship the crude product to manufacturers.

Trade Briefs

A. F. Munro, vice-president in charge of the export division of the Northam Warren Corporation, Stamford, Conn., has resigned, effective April 1.

Owens-Illinois Glass Company has appointed James W. Colbert assistant eastern sales manager of its glass container division. John W. Thayer succeeds Mr. Colbert as manager of the New York branch.

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APMA Sections Complete Coming Meeting Programs

Several sectional groups of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association have completed the programs for contemplated meetings. Included among the programs not previously published are the following:

Eastern Section

Medical

The medical section will hold a dinner meeting at the Roosevelt hotel, New York, on February 13, under the chairmanship of Dr. Charles E. Dutchess, Schenley Laboratories, Inc. The featured speaker will be Dr. L. T. Coggeshall, dean of the division of the biological sciences, University of Chicago, who will discuss "Medical Research—The Federal Government and Industry."

Production

The production section will meet at the same hotel on February 14, with Harold E. Fortiner, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., acting as chairman and William O. Brewer, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, as vice-chairman.

In the morning there will be a discussion group on "The Art of Tablet Manufacturing," including granulating, compressing and coating problems, new developments in technique, and new machinery for all phases of tabletting, including packaging machinery. Leaders of the discussion will be S. E. Harris, Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc.; G. A. Moore, National Drug Company, and C. H. Pressel, Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

A second discussion group will consider "Material Quality Controls," including discussion and debate of the many miscellaneous problems of chemical and pharmaceutical and packaging material disbursement, and storage, inventory, and final checks and inspection of such items within or without a given manufacturing or packaging department. Leaders of this discussion will be Y. C. Campbell, Schieffelin & Co., and C. A. Orso, Schering Corporation.

In the afternoon, the group will divide into three equal parts for question and answer sessions, with no preassigned subjects. Leaders of the groups will be A. W. Kalaher, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company; L. M. Roeg, Merck & Co., and Henry Schaadt, Vale Chemical Company.

Sales and Advertising

The meeting, at the same hotel on February 15, will be devoted to a symposium on "The Marketing of New Products." At the morning session, Dr. John N. McDonnell, Schering Corporation, will preside. Bernard Jeffs, Reed & Carnrick, will speak on "The Sales Importance of New Products," and the subject will be discussed by John L. Hammer jr., Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Holland Idleman, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., will speak on "Determining the Market for a New Product," and John H. Hawley jr., Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Claude J. Newhart, William H. Rorer, Inc., will discuss the subject.

"Naming the New Product" will be the title of a paper by Dr. Walter H. Hoskins, Chilcott Laboratories Division, The Maltine Company, and it will be discussed by Robert A. Hardt, Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc. "Sampling the New Product" will be spoken on by Vincent A. Burgher, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., and John H. Schriever, VanPelt & Brown, Inc., will lead the discussion.

"Educating the Field Staff on a New Product" will be the title of a paper by Clyde Gardner, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, and discussion will be by Arthur C. Peterson, Geigy, Inc., and H. G. Fletcher, S. E. Massengill Company. Another paper on the same subject will be presented by William G. Damroth, Hile-Damroth, Inc., and discussion will be by J. P. Haeckel, Medical Film Guild.

At the luncheon session the featured speaker will be Arthur D. Herrick, who will discuss "Labelling and Advertising the New 'Ethical' Product." Comments on the paper will be given by Paul deHaen, Ames Company.

In the afternoon Arthur C. Emelin, Schenley Laboratories, Inc., will preside. "Test-Marketing a New Product" will be spoken on by Richard L. Hull, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, and discussion will be by R. A. Anderson, Bristol Laboratories, Inc. "Getting Distribution for a New Product" will be the title of a paper by Herman W. Letizov, Schering Corporation, and discussion will be by P. B. Marsden, Commercial Solvents Corporation, and Edgar L. Patch, E. L. Patch Company.

Albert J. Weisbrodt, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., will present a paper entitled "Advertising a New Product," and discussion will be by Robert M. Smith, Medical Economics, Inc., and Gerald J. Burke, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc.

Central Scientific Section

The scientific section of the association's central section will meet at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, on February 23. The program for this meeting is as follows:

Morning Session

The following papers will be presented: "Microbiological Assay of Vitamin B_{12}," by Dr. Harry Broquist, Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company; "Liver Products, The Industry Problem," by Dr. David Klein, Wilson Laboratories, Inc., and "Endocrinology of Anterior Pituitary and Adrenal Glands," by Dr. Rachmail Levene, Michael Reese hospital, Chicago.

The luncheon speaker will be Dean Richard H. Young, Northwestern University Medical School, who will discuss the "Problems of Medical Education."

Afternoon Session

The following papers will be presented: "Present Status of Therapeutic Use of Folic Acid and Vitamin B_{12}," by Dr. Don C. Campbell, Mayo Clinic; "Cancer Program of the American Medical Association," by Dr. Walton Van Winkle, American Medical Association; "Use of Lipotropic Agents in Treatment of Atherosclerosis," by Dr. Nathan S. Davis III, Northwestern University Medical School, and "Lipotropic Agents in the Treatment of Liver Disease," by Dr. Erwin Levin, University of Chicago.

Western Section

The western section of the association will meet at the Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, on March 2 and 3. The programs of the various groups are as follows:—

Scientific

The scientific committee will meet in the morning on March 2 under the chairmanship of Richard E. Burgess, Don Baxter, Inc. Papers to be presented are: — "Pharmaceuticals from Citrus Fruit," by W. E. Baier, California Fruit Growers Exchange; "Pharmaceutical Regulations in California," by Milton P. Duffy, California State Department of Public Health, and "Mixed Sulphonamides," by George H. Schneller, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company.

The luncheon speaker will be Don Belding, chairman of the executive committee of Foote, Cone & Belding, who will discuss the "Importance of Employee Education."

Production

The production committee will meet in the afternoon on March 2 under the chairmanship of Milton Olmsted, Boyle & Co. Papers to be presented are:—"New Wage and Hour Law," by Jack Nelson, Merchants and Manufacturers Association; "Inspection Systems," by Rudy Sehring, Cutter Laboratories; "Statistical Quality Control," by A. J. Casebeer, and "Coarctation of Aorta," by Dr. John C. Jones, a part of the medical program scheduled for this session because of Dr. Jones' inability to attend on the following day.

Medical

The medical committee will meet in the morning on March 3 under the chairmanship of Dr. Paul Spickard, Rexall Drug Company. The following papers will be presented: — "Recent Advances in the Treatment of Liver Disorders and Arteriosclerosis," by Dr. Lester M. Morrison; "Voluntary Medical Care Plans vs. Government Dictated Medical Care," by Dr. H. Clifford Loos, and "Modern Treatment of Tuberculosis," by Dr. Horace R. Gets.

Sales and Advertising

The sales and advertising committee will meet in the afternoon on March 3 under the chairmanship of Joe Hailer, Rexall Drug Company. Scheduled to speak are Fred Stock, Chas. Pfizer & Co.; Russell Z. Eller, California Fruit Growers Exchange, and Bert Butterworth, editor of the *West Coast Druggist*.

Trade Briefs

Floyd Abbott has been named sales manager of the Smith-Faus Drug Company, wholesaler of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, has adopted a new type of "Clean Break" ampuls for packaging of many of its injectible medicinal preparations.

American Ferment Company, a subsidiary of Sterling Drug, Inc., New York, has inaugurated an advertising campaign in medical journals for its "Caroid" and "Bile Salts" tablets and "Al-Caroid" antacid powder and tablets.

Minerals Depletion

—Continued from page 3

net income) are allowed as deductible items in computing the tax.

These deductions are:—27½ percent for oil and gas; 23 percent for sulphur, 15 percent for metals, 5 percent for coal, and 15 percent for bauxite, fluorspar, flake graphite, vermiculite, beryl, feldspar, mica, talc (including pyrophyllite), lepidolite, spodumene, barite, ball, sagger, and china clay, phosphate rock, rock asphalt, trona, bentonite, gilsonite, thenardite, and potash.

Claiming that these percentages are far out of line to actual needs of the industries, Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder has proposed to congress that the percentage depletion for oil, gas and sulphur be reduced to 5 percent of gross income and that percentage depletion for nonmetallic minerals be reduced to 5 percent. No change is proposed in the present 15 percent allowance for metals.

In testimony and statements filed with the ways and means committee of the house last week, witnesses for the industries assailed the proposed reductions. One full day of hearings was devoted to opposition from the oil and gas industry alone and another day was given over to protests from the other industries. Additional hearings have been scheduled for this week to give other witnesses opportunity to get in their protests against the reductions.

Speaking for the potash industry, Fred O. Davis, of Carlsbad, N. Mex., pointed to the record of the domestic industry in meeting the demands for potash during the war after overseas supplies had been cut off, and without financial assistance from the government. He also called attention to the tremendous supplies of potash known to exist abroad and the small, proven reserves in this country.

During the six years that percentage depletion has been in effect, Mr. Davis said, extensive exploratory operations have been undertaken. Two new operators who have come into the Carlsbad potash area since 1943 have discovered extensive deposits of commercial ore which is represented in each case to be in excess of 20,000,000 tons of K_2O. Further exploratory work is currently underway by other prospective producers. This exploratory work, he said, was encouraged by percentage depletion and was undertaken on the assumption that percentage depletion would be continued.

A reduction in the depletion allowances for trona was strongly protested by Kenneth B. Ray, counsel for Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation. He pointed out that his is an infant industry; huge deposits of trona in Wyoming having only recently been discovered, and attempts are now just getting underway to develop them.

He said that if this industry is forced to take reduced allowances for depletion, it cannot operate profitably and the company—Westvaco Chemical Division—could not justify any increased expenditures in the development. In fact, he added, it would appear likely that the present operation would have to be discontinued with the resultant loss of employment to an under-developed area that badly needs all the industry it can obtain.

Williams Speaks for Sulphur Industry

A statement in opposition to reduction to depletion allowances for sulphur was presented to the committee by Langbourne M. Williams jr., president of Freeport Sulphur Company. He charged that the Treasury was misinformed when it stated that "the sulphur industry does not carry on extensive exploration programs of its own but appears to rely on the results of drilling for oil."

While the oil industry has spent large sums in exploration work on potential sulphur properties, generally in search of oil, he said, his company as well as others have spent many millions in unproductive sulphur exploration. He said that over the past twenty-five years his company spent large sums on twenty-eight sulphur prospects and only one new sulphur mine developed.

He pointed out that further explorations will be more costly than those in the past because obviously the more favorable and more accessible prospects have been explored first. Present indications are that the most likely prospects in the future will be those in the less accessible portions of the Louisiana marshes and in the open waters of the Gulf. Costs of exploration in these areas may be ten times the cost of conducting similar exploration on land, he stated.

Testimony in opposition to the reductions also was given to the committee on behalf of the lime industry, coal producers, sand and gravel and others.

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—*Journal of the American Medical Association*

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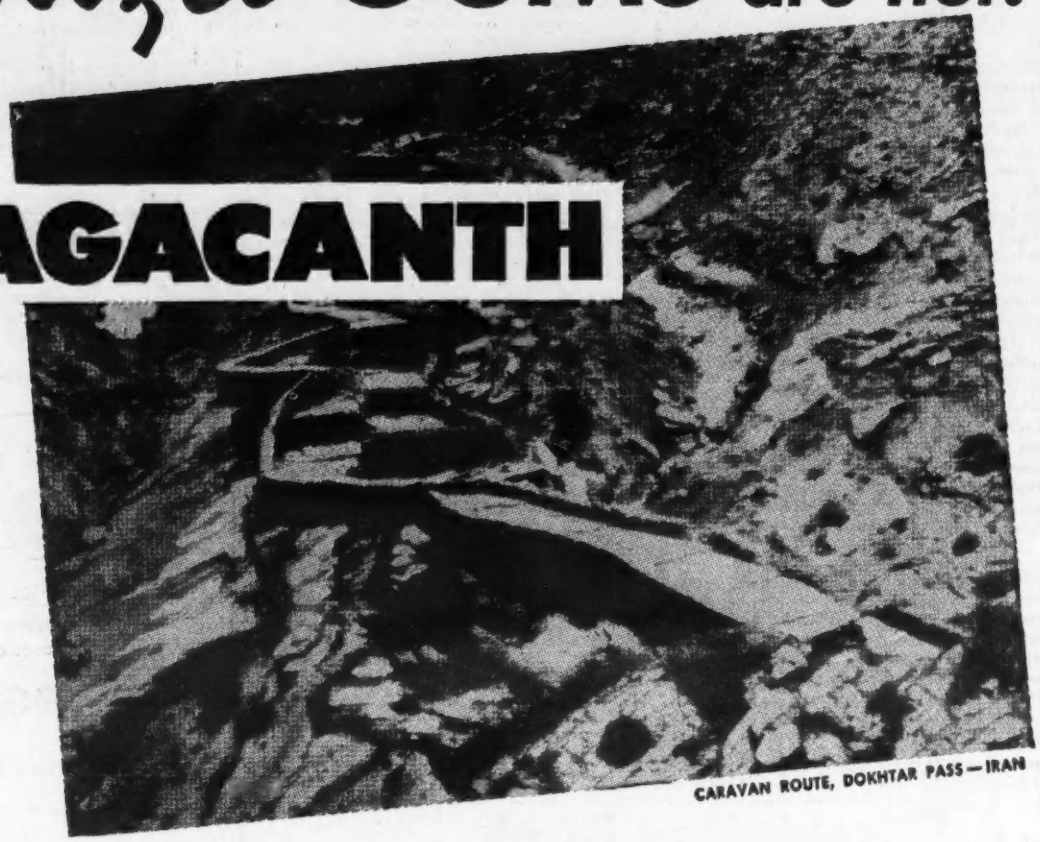

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BOTANICAL DRUGS • ESSENTIAL OILS • MEDICINAL CHEMICALS • AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Strong articles in the botanical market last week included Hungarian chamomile, ginger root at whatever origin, pepper, most cassias, Madagascar and Zanzibar clove at home and abroad, cumin and coriander seed, Mexican oregano, all kinds of sage, and Spanish paprika. Somewhat easier articles included buchu leaves, cottonroot bark, hawthorn berries, lemon peel, and mace. The market index rose 0.4 point and at 191.7 made comparison with 199.2, unchanged a year ago.

Cables from Zanzibar scored a sharp rise and spot followed promptly. Scarcity of marjoram turned buyers toward Mexican oregano with a consequent advance in that item. Sage was almost as scarce as marjoram and higher prices on Greek and Spanish symbolized the virtual extinction of the Dalmatian article.

Not too much Hungarian chamomile was available and as the supply tightened, prices rose. Buchu was more competitive and sold for less money. Lack of business also brought competition for trade in cottonroot bark and hawthorn berries.

In general, most botanical items held more than a modicum of strength and many were so poised that an even moderate rise in buying could promptly be reflected in spot quotations. Vanilla beans were one of those materials. Ergot was another. Balsams were not far behind. Lobelia and passion flower herb were in the van for a rise. Exceptions were medicinal botanicals of greatest consumption in Winter. The call for all such items was receding and prices were expected by some to ease moderately for a while.

November exports of crude drugs totaled 185,169 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce. Countries taking substantial quantities included Canada with 42,036 pounds; United Kingdom, with 18,160 pounds; France, with 52,332 pounds; and Germany, with 12,317 pounds. Other countries getting November exports were:—Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, Dominican Republic, Mexico, The Netherlands, the Philippine Republic, Switzerland, Trieste, and Venezula.

Balsams

Copaiba—A steady but not very active spot market prevailed last week. Competition was not very keen since the first cost of stocks current on spot were said to make the 58c. to 60c. per pound market about as low as any seller could go, profitably.

Fir—Demand has a routine character that failed to react unfavorable on spot quotations. Canadian balsam was retained at $28 to $32.50 per gallon and balsam from Oregon was steady at $2.35 to $2.60 per gallon according to quantity and provider.

Peru — Though the market failed of further advance on spot, it was still gathering strength at the source and higher prices in local circles would not surprise. At the moment, the market was quoted 95c. to $1.05 per pound.

Tolu—Signs of a slight easing of the market could be found without the discovery going as far as actual decline in local quotations. It appeared that a lessening of demand accounted for the slight change in the situation but substantial concessions in favor of consumers must await declines in the primary market.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—The time when peeling of the 1950 crop may start in the Pacific Northwest draws nearer and operations will begin with the unsold balance of the 1949 crop not sufficient in size to impose much of a problem to the collectors. Stocks in the hands of consumers were believed to be fair in size when it came to aged bark. The need to buy bark for ageing purposes was expected to create a lively market later on.

Cottonroot—Prices were shaded slightly to 27c. to 28c. per pound but in the absence of an oversupply of this bark, the market was expected to retain a fair degree of stability.

Lemon Peel—Spot sales were reported made over the range of 20c. to 25c. per pound and demand for the most part involved relatively small quantities during the past week. Stocks were sufficient.

Soap — The source market showed strength and the bark there was not being offered for shipment. Stocks were in strong hands at the origin. On spot, all dealers took a firm view on the market and the tendency of prices seemed to be toward a further rise.

Wahoo — The carryover will be small this year and some collectors have suggested that gathering might have to be stimulated by paying higher prices at the source.

Beans

Tonka—The source market on Brazilian beans held firm at the recent advance, a movement that brought about a spot price level at $1 to $1.15 per pound. This was the first change in quotations over an extended period of time. Spot stocks were not overly large but no scarcity seemed to impend last week.

Vanilla—Conditions in all primary markets suggests probably higher prices as world demand swings into full force and presses against a generally smaller supply of beans in whatever market. Certainly, the spot market holds no surplus of beans last week and for a considerable period of time, arriving beans are apt to move almost directly into consumers' hands. Every known factor in the market points to an expansion in the requirements of most countries. Mexicans are destined to be in low supply this year since the total of the crop was far below normal. Meanwhile, consumer interest is expected to expand that seasonal requirements of the extract manufacturers may be met.

Berries

Cubeb — Stocks were more than sufficient to meet the currently limited requirements of buyers. Only jobbing

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, 10c. per lb.
Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, 50c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom, decorticated, Guatemalan, 20c. per lb.
Cassia, China, Honan rolls, scraped, ¾c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
all thin, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, futures, 2c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, ½c. per lb.
Zanzibar, spot, ½c. per lb.
futures, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Morocco, 1c. per lb.
Persian, ½c. per lb.
Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Oregano, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 5c. per lb.
Sage, Greek, 5c. per lb.
Spanish, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Buchu leaves, 10c. per lb.
Cottonroot bark, 1c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, 3c. per lb.
Hawthorn berries, 5c. per lb.
Lemon peel, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cardamom, Coorges, 5c. per lb.
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, 2c. per lb.
China, Honan rolls, unscraped, broken, ½c. per lb.
Grains of paradise, 7c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
West Indian, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
191.7	191.3	190.9	199.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended February 3

New York

Anise seed, 222 bags: filthy.
Apricot kernels, 100 bags: HCN.
Celery seed, 175 bags: filthy.
Cod oil, 10 drums: decomposed.
Coriander seed, 625 bags: filthy.
Fenugreek seed, 335 bags: filthy.
Karaya gum, 175 bags: filthy.
Laurel leaves, 85 bales: filthy.
Mineral water, 100 cases: no English label.
Mustard seed, 200 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 646 bags: filthy.
Pepper, 1,220 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Red, 400 bags: filthy.
Pimento, 146 bags: filthy.
Sesame seed, 300 bags: filthy.

Baltimore

Celery seed, 118 bags: filthy.

Boston

Almonds, bitter, 100 bags: HCN.
Lily root, 1 box: filthy.
Tapioca flour, 400 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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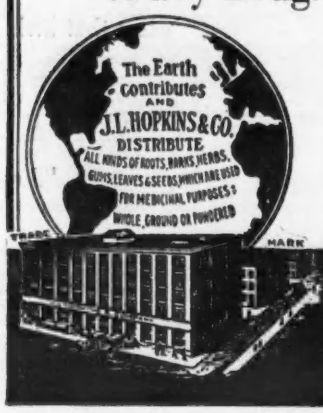

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orders have been in the market for some time past. Prices have been reasonably steady during that period, reflecting fair stability in values at the origin.

Hawthorn—The market was under more than its recent degree of competition and business was said to have been done at 45c. to 50c. per pound, occasionally. A better than fair sized stock was in hand.

Flowers

Chamomile—Not too much spot stock was reported so far as Hungarian flowers were concerned and the market was a deal firmer as well as moderately higher at 55c. to 70c. per pound. Some refused to accept less than 65c. for good quality merchandise. Roman flowers were very steady at 95c. to $1 per pound.

Linden—Demand was for immediate requirements only but the movement was more than sufficient to leave the price position undisturbed from its recent position of stability. Replacement cost has not become more favorable in recently received lists.

Mullein—The market was lower at $1.15 to $1.20 per pound but the spot lacked any signs of consumer interest at any price. Stocks were not large but enough was in hand to meet needs.

Saffron—Low prices on Spanish flowers continued even though the market was raised 50c. last week. Quotations prevailed at $17 to $18 per pound and ruled thereat according to seller, quantity, and quality of material.

Gums

Arabic—The market was steady to firm. Demand was routine but the volume of fair size contributed to the maintenance of prices fairly well in line with the cost to replace in the primary market. Stocks were ample in practically all directions. Where prices were shaded—which they have been at times—the concessions were offered on what some sellers called distressed stocks.

Benzoin — Winter demand was about over and the market was reported to be developing a slightly easier undertone when competition entered into the placing of orders. Open quotations lacked change but important supporting demand was lacking.

Karaya—The market was fairly steady; importantly so, in fact, when the current volume of demand was reckoned. Detention of 175 bags because of the gum being filthy was reported by the Food and Drug Administration.

Sandarac—The supply actually available to consumers was very small and a check on the market revealed difficulties in getting any quotations. However, it was declared that $2.25 would have to be paid for an assured prompt delivery. The source market has sent practically no gum to this market for a long time.

Herbs and Leaves

Buchu—Sellers readjusted prices downward to the basis of 65c. to 70c. per pound and more favorable quotations led to some improvement in the movement of spot stocks into consumer hands.

Catnip—Mighty little of the 1949 crop remains unsold in this market and it was not believed that a great deal will be carried over at the origin this year. Prices continued very firm.

Digitalis — Fine quality merchandise fetched prices as high as $1 to $1.25 per pound. This was mainly for leaves of domestic origin. Imported goods were quoted as low as 85c., at which satisfactory merchandise was said to be available.

Laurel — The market appeared to be tightening in some degree. Tendencies toward price shading were said to have been eliminated and some quarters actually expect prices to rise moderately.

Lobelia—Few sellers have more than a limited quantity of this article and it was expected that the market would once again go into the new crop season with an extremely small carryover—which certainly was not an argument for any coming reduction in prices with the advent of new collections.

Marjoram — Talk about French herb being available at 55c. and even 52c. was heard but when a firm order demanded actual satisfaction, 58c. per pound was actually paid. The scarcity of good majoram has brought a revival in demand for oregano.

Oregano — Larger demand has caused prices on Mexican herb to rise to a minimum of 12½c. to 13c. per pound. Only limited quantities of Portuguese and Sicilian material was available and 18c. to 18½c. was quoted thereon.

Sage—Spot Greek sage was higher on the firm basis of 30c. to 31c. per pound. Spanish material was also advanced, ending the week at 12c. to 12½c. Any quotation on Dalmatian sage would be nominal and on that basis, 85c. to 90c. was as good a quotation as any since nothing was offered firm on spot. Report had it that some one had paid as high as $1.25 to get the produce of Dalmatia.

Passion Flower—The quotation of 40c. to 45c. per pound carried the suggestion that the price was one in name only; the article was scarce and although no great amount of demand has prevailed of late, the underpinning of the market was one of great strength.

Miscellaneous

Ergot — The market remained strong, based on the limited stock available and the very high prices asked abroad when an actual order was to be placed there. The nominal quotation was $3.75 per pound but sales were admitted to have been made at $4 or slightly more per pound.

Grains of Paradise—Though still on the short side, this article was reported available through brokers on the basis of 68c. per pound. As high as 75c. was quoted direct by one of the few holders of spot merchandise.

Irish Moss—Surprising though it may be, it was learned last week that houses in France who export this article to the United States were actually making inquiry here with a view to buying some domestic Irish moss such as that produced along the New England coast.

Manna—While admitting the competitive character of the spot market on large flake manna, an important source of supply refused to go under $1.35 per pound for that article last week. The range downward was to $1.10 but even the latter figure became firmer last week.

Roots

Althea—Cut althea root was available at 37c. to 38c. per pound while the split and peeled item was held at 30c. to 40c. in a relatively steady market that received jobbing support last week.

Black Cohosh — Others than a single quarter were disposed to entertain bids of consumers requiring this root and, in general, the market seemed to be easing, possibly with a view to the pending collection of a new crop in the domestic primary market.

Dandelion—Agents for European shippers said last week that considerable interest in import parcels had developed locally during the past fortnight or so. Spot goods held firm.

Galangal — All sellers held firm price views and few had more than a moderate spot stock. In one quarter, however, a substantial increase in supplies came with the arrival of root from Hong Kong.

Gentian—Most of the foreign shipment prices quoted to this market came in at levels suggesting a support to the quotations on root currently available on the spot. A fair trade in this item was done during the past several months and some replacement buying was believed to be in sight. The last bids made to Europe were rejected there by the exporters.

Mandrake — Some mighty poor quality root has been tendered buyers, according to local report and observation. The spot market lacked important activity and local sellers kept prices on a profitable basis by still holding for as high as 45c. per pound.

Pariera Brava—Europe was a buyer in this market last week but the quantity required was not very substantial in size.

Rhubarb—The failure of Kong Kong or Shanghai regularly to make shipments of this root to the United States not only has kept spot stocks at the vanishing point but has suggested the difficulties in getting root from the interior of China to the export ports.

Senega—Most dealers were looking forward to a break in the primary market, when Spring has returned activity in collections to the Indians who do most of that work. A decline in Spring is normality in this material. Last August, the spot market had dropped to $1.20 per pound, which contrasts with the present market at $1.65 to $1.70.

Seeds

Anise—Mexican anise was advanced to 15½c. to 16c. per pound under the influence of an improved trading in that article. Chinese anise remained quiet and dull as to price movement in a market conceded to be 15c. to 16c. per pound.

Cardamom—A spot offering of Coorges removed that article from its recently nominal position and established it as $2.20 to $2.25 per pound. Guatemalan decorticated seed was higher at $3.40 to $3.45. Reports of bold bleached material at $3.40 contrasted with $3.50 that had to be paid for material that hardly con-

formed to the description "bold." Green seed held unchanged.

Celery — French seed held firmly on spot to the basis of 29½c. to 30c. per pound. Indian seed to arrive in the future was priced at about 26c. to 27c. That price was also asked for spots.

Coriander—Moroccan seed was higher at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound under the influence of more interest in that item. Argentine seed was quoted at 7¼c. to 7¾c. and was considered a good purchase thereat.

Cumin — Prices were advanced when this item came out of the doldrums. Moroccan seed became 16½c. to 17c. per pound and the same price was asked for Syrian seed. Persian went to 16c. to 16½c.

Fenugreek—Spot and shipment prices on this item held very steady regardless of the absence of much interest last week.

Poppy—Some said the market was developing a slightly easier position but so far as spot quotations were concerned, the local situation failed to develop actual change.

Spices

Cassia—Batavia long stick was cheaper at 25c. to 26c. per pound and some gain in the availability of the article was noted. Saigon all thin spice was higher at 44c. to 45c. and broken material went to 28c. to 29c. Honan scraped rolls were 15¼c. to 15½c. and unscraped, broken, rolls were 13½c. to 14c. Yunnan rolls had no change.

Clove—Cables from Zanzibar came in higher around 18¼c. per pound last midweek. Spot quotations went up to 19c. to 19½c. per pound and tended still higher late in the period. Madagascar spice on spot would readily fetch 19c., it was said. Not so long ago, Zanzibar had quoted here as low as 17¼c.

Ginger — African root on spot was quoted at 45c. to 46c. per pound. Shipment prices in sterling would work out around 41¾c., it was said. No. 1 Jamaica root was higher at 51c. to 52c. per pound; No. 2, 50c. to 51c.; No. 3, February-April shipment, 42c. to 43c. No foreign shipper pushed offerings last week.

Mace—No 1 Siauw was lower at 94c. to 95c. per pound and West Indian was shaded to 82c. to 83c.

Pepper—The pepper market appeared to be gathering strength for what may prove to be an exceptional advance in prices. News of India adding about 10c. per pound to her export tax was awaited daily, even hourly, by importers long connected with the India trade. Furthermore, it was said that the Indian crop won't meet world needs in 1950 and, also, that very little was expected to be exported here from Indonesia. Until Indonesian pepper again is available in volume, little reasonableness is to be expected in pepper prices anywhere. The usual forecast for the future was for record high prices, come the Fall months.

Spot quotations on black pepper were: Spot, $1.45 to $1.46 per pound; the same quotation prevailed in all shipment positions. White pepper on spot was $2.20 to $2.25.

Red pepper quotations were: Carolina longs, 41c. to 42c. per pound; Haitian, 62c. to 63c.; Hontakas, 63c. to 63½c.; Louisiana longs, 41c. to 41½c.; Mississippi sports, 55c. to 55½c., at the source; Mombassa, nominally 66c.; Niger, futures, 44c. to 45c.; and no Nigerian birdseyes were offered, spot or forward.

ECA Publishes List Of Foreign Importers

To assist American small businessmen to locate potential markets for their products abroad, the office of small business of the Economic Cooperation Administration has published a directory of ECA financed importers in the Marshall plan countries.

The directory, issued in three volumes, contains names and addresses of importers and the products in which they apparently trade, as follows:—Volume I, food, feed and fertilizer, fuel, miscellaneous and unclassified products; volume II, raw materials, and volume III, machinery and vehicles.

Listed are only those importers whose transactions were completed under ECA financing during May, June and July, 1949, and who may be considered representative of the importers having participated in this trade since the inception of the European Recovery Program. Copies of the directory are available at the Economic Cooperation Administration 800 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

DCAT Furthers Plans For Annual Dinner Mar. 9

Plans for the annual dinner of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade were discussed at a meeting of the committee on February 9 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. The dinner is scheduled to be held at that hotel on March 9. Those who spoke at the meeting were Harold Green, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., chairman of the section; Robert Magnus, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., chairman of the program committee; Charles M. Macauley, Pro-phy-lac-tic Brush Company, chairman of the reception committee; Lloyd I. Volckening, Ivers-Lee Company, chairman of the honor guest committee; Charles P. Walker, Chas. Pfizer & Co., chairman of the dInner arrangements committee, and Murray Breese, Murray Breese Associated, chairman of the publicity committee.

Schering Names McDaniel Metropolitan Div. Head

Appointment of Max A. McDaniel to the position of metropolitan division supervisor has been announced by Dr. John N. McDonnell, vice-president of Schering Corporation, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Bloomfield, N. J. For the past year he has been west central district supervisor of the central division.

Mr. McDaniel joined Schering in 1946 as professional service representative in the Chicago area. He later received supervisory training for a year in the sales and professional service departments of the home office in Bloomfield prior to his promotion to district supervisor.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

A rising market on lemon oil was partially offset by lower quotations on ocotea cymbarum and clove oils. The market index rose 0.1 point and in reaching 113.2 was in comparison with 103.4 prevailing a year ago after a rise of 0.5 point. Strong oils that still were upward in tendency included geranium, vetiver, peppermint, spearmint, bergamot, lemongrass, palmarosa, patchouli, dillweed, ylang ylang, wormseed and wormwood.

The peppermint oil situation was thrashed out in the domestic primary market during the previous week when the dealers who are believed to hold the unsold balance of the 1949 crop met for discussion. The information that percolated to the spot was that said dealers believe that peppermint prices will be higher between now and the production of the 1950 crop. Much of the currently moderate unsold supply was being marketed carefully with that idea in mind. The heavy export sales last year substantially cut supplies for domestic use. Spearmint was an oil in somewhat similar position and higher prices were believed assured.

Most French floral oils continued to display substantial strength that seemed to stem from reduced stocks at the origins. The heavy drain on geranium oil supplies continued to raise the takings of palmarosa oil.

Citrous oils were generally firmer to stronger and some dealers felt that the markets would work up further. Lemon and bergamot were particularly firm in the European markets. Not much dillweed oil remains unsold and Spring needs of the picklers will find prices apt to advance. Ginger oil lacked further rise but the strain upward was pronounced and raw material prospects did not forecast an early easing of oil quotations. Cardamom was another strong oil that, in low supply, seemed likely to rise.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lemon oil, Californian, 20c. per lb.
Messina, 10c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum oil, 5c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Clove oil, ex Zanzibar buds, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
113.2	113.1	107.1	103.4

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—No oversupply of this oil was on hand or in sight, but the holdings were found to be larger than a short time back and the then prevailing upward tendency of prices has been succeeded by a steadier level at $3.75 to $5.50 per pound.

Almond—Stocks were in firm hands, but there seemed to be more than sufficient material to meet with the currently moderate demand from manufacturing consumers. FPA oil was priced at $3.40 to $5 per pound and the NF quality was $3.50 to $3.60.

Angelica—Some quarters were minimum at $125 per pound for root oil and $85 for seed oil, but those quotations could be shaded by $5 per pound. The top asking price was $190 for root and $100 for seed oil. Demand was light. Prices were steady, merely as a reflection of the well-maintained prices at the source.

Anise—The moderate relaxation of demand for derived products has lowered the upward tendency in anise oil prices. The market was steady at $1.30 to $1.70 per pound last week and seemed apt to be maintained readily at that level because of replacement conditions.

Bay—Demand on a hand-to-mouth basis and for jobbing needs was sufficient to keep prices steady and to curb price competition.

Bergamot—Most sellers wanted a minimum of $4.50 per pound, but it was still possible to get some oil on the basis of $4.40. Top quality oil was firmly maintained at $5. The foreign market still showed strength, a situation based on subnormal stocks and a good world demand for the item. The current spot request was less active than it had been a short time back.

Bois de Rose—Much of the oil arriving of late was reported already sold into consumption. This has prevented the creation of a normal spot reserve, and in itself could account for the firm prices that showed an upward tendency last week. In addition, cables from the primary market showed prices relatively strong.

Cananga—Though some dealers felt the minimum quotations of $2.75 per pound for native and $3.50 for rectified oil were definitely on the low side, one supplier on spot continued so to quote. Others wanted upwards of $4 for native and $5.50 for rectified oil, and refused to break their views. It was asserted that replacements were not readily obtainable, and would justify a higher spot market than was quoted occasionally.

Cardamom—Because of the low state of stocks, the spot was entirely a sellers' market. Although $54 per pound was quoted in one quarter, sales thereat were confined to regular customers Other dealers wanted upwards of $65 to as high as $80 per pound, but such high levels, while warranted by the high prices prevailing on green cardamom seed, have proven to be a curb on buying by the manufacturing consumers.

Cassia—All prices were steady as to position and firm with respect to their being not subject to competitive shading. Demand has not pressed strongly of late, but a fair quantity of smaller orders has combined with the uncertainty of replacement arrivals to keep the entire situation one of considerable strength.

Celery—The raw material prices at the origins have risen of late, thus giving oil an upward tendency that could readily become fact should more than the current demand develop on spot. However, the call was moderate and not sustained last week.

Clove—Spot spice was about ½c. higher than previously, and the quotations from Zanzibar were cabled at 18¼c. per pound. Despite this, oil from Zanzibar spice was lower last week at $1.60 to $2.20 per pound, depending on seller. Madagascar bud oil held unchanged at $1.45 to $1.85.

Cumin—The article was in limited supply and the holdings were not broadly distributed on the spot. Demand was moderate.

Dillweed—Most suppliers held moderate stocks and all of them looked for a higher market when the picklers come into the market to cover their Spring requirements. There did not seem to be a great deal of oil still unsold in the hands of the distillers.

Eucalyptus—Stability governed the price position, especially with respect to oil from Australia. If anything, a slight upward tendency prevailed on spot with respect to oil at minimum prices. The range in quality of oil was very wide and some dealers now restrict their source purchases to the Australian oil, this to avoid difficulties encountered when oil from some other origins is supplied. Australian offerings have decreased.

Geranium—Minimum quotations on Algerian oil were still $11.75 and those on Bourbon oil held at $13.50. These were not general quotations, however. The majority of dealers wanted between $15 and $16.25 for Algerian, and from $16 to $18 for Bourbon oil, basing their prices on replacement cost and the difficulty in getting normal quantities offered from the origins on a firm price basis. Most shippers were still aloof from the market.

Ginger—The market held strong at $23 to $28 per pound, a range prevailing according to dealer and availability of oil. Very few firm offerings of new crop Jamaica ginger have been reaching here from the origin. Some future delivery African root was proposed last week in sterling and the price would work out at about 41¾c. per pound, cif. Such a price and those heard on Jamaica root did not forecast an early return of normality to the prices on distilled ginger oil.

Lemon—Spot prices on California oil were higher at $2.95 to $3.25 per pound. And Messina oil was also advanced to $2.85 to $5 per pound and prevailed thereat according to brand. Damage to the California lemon crop and the shrunken supply of oil in Italy accounted mostly for the strong undertone prevailing on spot.

Lime—Some found demand an improvement over recent weeks. More consumers appeared to need oil and most dealers felt that actual necessity would raise the total of sales in the weeks immediately ahead. Prices were definitely firmer than they had been.

Nutmeg—Oil from West Indian nutmegs was none too steady on spot and some dealers were disposed to entertain reason-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

able bids. East Indian oil might well be higher in view of the recent sharp rise in nutmeg prices and the sharp drop in stocks of that spice.

Ocotea Cymbarum—The market continued to advance and at the close of last week it stood on the basis of 75c. to $1 per pound. Most dealers had none to offer and those with a limited stock held strong views that were based on the prevailing replacement cost at the origin—Brazil.

Orange—A steady, though not very active spot market, prevailed last week. Most dealers were not disposed to accept buyers' bids, pointing to replacement cost of imported oils and the outlook for less California oil during the months ahead, this being the result of the recent freeze there. Demand was for prompt needs.

Palmarosa—The increased demand for this article that has arisen as the result of scarcity and high prices on Algerian and Bourbon geranium oil has thrust palmarosa oil into a position of steadily increasing strength. Higher prices were said to be almost a certainty if demand continues at its recent level. The spot stock has decreased substantially.

Peppermint—A meeting of large dealers in the primary market during the week of January 30 led to a strong position being reported to local dealers last week. It appeared that the limited quantity of 1949 crop oil still unsold was in very strong hands and those holding said supplies have expressed their belief that prices will advance during the Spring and Summer months. Spot quotations remained at $6 to $6.40 per pound for natural and $6.25 to $7 for the redistilled article.

Exports of peppermint oil last November totaled 32,832 pounds, and the main destinations were as follows:—Canada, 2,240 pounds; The Netherlands, 11,215 pounds; France, 10,368 pounds; and Palestine, 3,800 pounds.

Sage—Except for the supply of Spanish oil, the spot holdings of this article were limited. Clary sage oil was very firm at $13.50 to $16 per pound, and Dalmatian sage oil tended to rise from its current level of $4 to $5.50. Considering the present price of Dalmatian sage, the oil price should be considerably higher, it was said.

Spearmint—Prices held very steady at $3.15 to $3.50 per pound, but the undertone has taken on considerable strength, and a higher market seemed a not unlikely development during the Spring months if demand be expansive. Exports last November totaled 7,859 pounds, which went mainly to Canada, The Netherlands, and Australia.

Vetiver—The recent stronger position on spot and at the origins were unabated last week. Nor did it seem likely that easier prices would be an early development, in view of the much smaller stocks of all varieties of oil wherever held.

Wintergreen—Candid opinion on spot was that pure, unsophisticated northern oil was not to be had under $14.50, and that such a variety of southern oil was worth $18.50 and selling thereat. However, minimum quotations were $7 on northern and $3.65 on southern. All of which prices compared with synthetic oil at 40c.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anethol—The article was called for less actively and persistently. Some suppliers believed that the peak of demand has been reached and that it is likely to taper off moderately in the weeks ahead. Price-wise, the market continued very steady.

Anisic Aldehyde—Price continued io be strongly maintained over a very wide range. However, the top end was possibly a trifle less well supported because of a leveling off of consumer requirements. It was even said that peak consumption had been probably passed unless the output of antihistiminics shall undergo a further and substantial increase.

Benzaldehyde—Demand was reported normally active and sufficient in size to create a market of very steady undertones. No tendency to shade quotations was noted among resellers.

Coumarin—The producers reported a steady price and demand for this flavoring synthetic. Few distressed lots have turned up in brokers' hands of late. Production equaled consumer needs.

Ethyl Vanillin—Production cost alone was sufficient to maintain the price of this material, but, in addition to that, was the tendency of demand to gain as the result of the pinch on vanilla bean supply and prices.

Perfumers Society To Meet Wednesday

The American Society of Perfumers will meet at the Advertising Club, New York, on February 15. The principal speaker will be Dr. Everett G. McDonough, vice-president of Evans Chemetics, Inc., who will present a paper on "Problems in Perfuming Today's Cosmetics." In addition, Robert B. Engel, Trubek Laboratories, Inc., will present a few new aromatic chemicals, with a brief description of each, and Robert Trubek will exhibit a short film on his recent visit to Haiti, with especial reference to the manufacture of vetiver oil in that country.

Johns Gets Cochran Post

Robert P. Johns has been appointed executive vice-president and general manager of Jacqueline Cochran Cosmetics, New York. He was formerly executive vice-president of Castleton China, Inc., and was previously executive vice-president and general manager of Elizabeth Arden, Inc.

Health Councils to Meet

Five national health councils that advise the surgeon general of the Public Health Service will hold their first joint meeting on February 18, at the Federal Security Building, Washington, D. C. The purpose of the meeting is two-fold. It will enable the sixty members of the councils to hold a joint discussion of matters of general policy that concern all the councils. It will also enable Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele and members of his staff to inform all the council members at one time concerning current public health programs that affect their work.

Trade Briefs

Perfumery Raw Materials Trade Association has been formed by thirty-eight firms in India. Its headquarters are at 32 Princess street, Bombay.

James S. Hauck, former vice president of Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, has joined Manufacturers' Marketing Company (USA), Inc., importer, New York, and will handle the merchandising of the "Atkinson" cologne, a Unilever product distributed by it.

Richard E. Mulroy, sales manager of the Rochester division of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., since 1943, has been appointed division manager to succeed J. E. Harkless, jr. Mr. Mulroy started as a stock clerk in the Rochester division in 1926 subsequently becoming salesman, assistant buyer, sundries manager and assistant sales manager.

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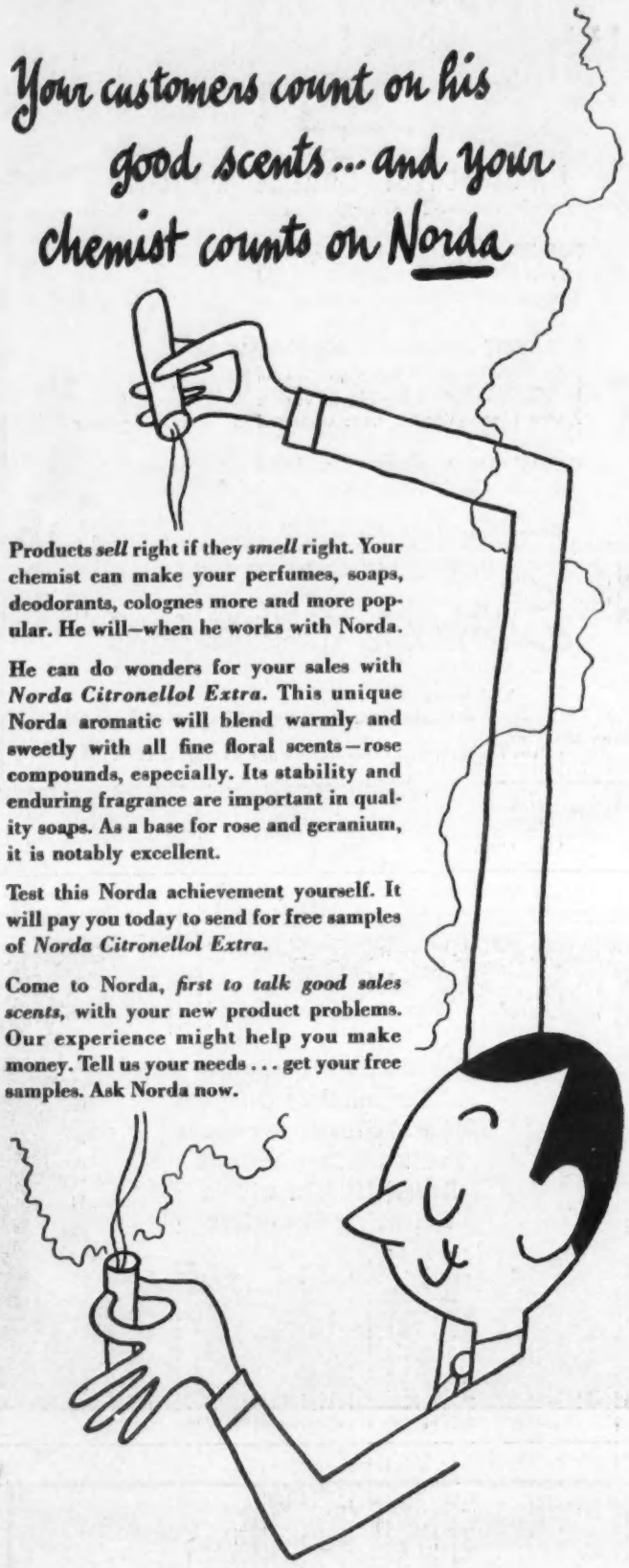

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Uses and Applications of Chemicals

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Dibenzyl Sebacate

Adhesives—Plasticizer in adhesive compositions containing polyvinyl chloride resins.

Ceramic—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl chloride resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer in nail enamels and lacquers containing polyvinyl chloride resins as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing polyvinyl chloride resins, used for covering wire or in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl chloride resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl chloride resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl chloride resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer in coating compositions, containing polyvinyl chloride resins, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing polyvinyl chloride resins.

Paper—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl chloride resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Plastics—Plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from or containing polyvinyl chloride resins.

Resin—Plasticizer for polyvinyl chloride resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl chloride resins, used as coatings for protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl chloride resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl chloride resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer in compositions, containing polyvinyl chloride resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Ethyltri-(2-chloroethoxy)silanes

Chemical—Claimed (Brit. 591771) useful as a high-boiling liquid and as a solvent.

Starting point (Brit. 581771) in making more complex silanes.

Lubricant—Claimed (Brit. 591771) useful as lubricant.

Miscellaneous—Claimed (Brit. 591771) useful as high-boiling liquid and a solvent.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Claimed (Brit. 591771) useful as a high-boiling liquid and as a solvent.

Resin—Starting point (Brit. 591771) in making resinous compositions.

4-Gammaparacyclohexylphenoxy-N-propoxydiphenyl

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in adhesive compositions.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in nail enamels and lacquers.

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in insulating compositions used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating — Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248-491) in coating compositions used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes.

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in compositions used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coating compositions used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in coating compositions used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in compositions used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2248491) in compositions used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork or for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

Glyceryl Monostearate

Chemical—Emulsifier in making acid, neutral, and soapless emulsions.

Cosmetic—Emulsifier in making neutral, greaseless creams, lotions, and ointments.

Miscellaneous—Emulsifier in making various emulsions.

Glyceryl Phenylether

Resin — Adhesion and flexibility improver (U. S. 2413860) for melamine and urea type resin coatings.

Flow promoter (U. S. 2413860) for melamine and urea type resin coatings.

Plasticizer (U. S. 2413860) for melamine and urea type resin coatings.

Glyceryl Tribenzoate

Adhesives—Suggested as plasticizer in adhesive compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose.

Ceramic—Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Suggested as plasticizer for cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose.

Electrical—Suggested as plasticizer in insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating—Suggested as plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Suggested as plasticizer in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Suggested as plasticizer in lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose.

Paper—Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Suggested as plasticizer in making films from cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose.

Plastics—Suggested as plasticizer in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials containing nitrocellulose or cellulose acetate.

Resin—Suggested as plasticizer in resin-nitrocellulose compositions and solutions.

Rubber—Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Suggested as plasticizer in compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used

as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

2-Hexahydrobenzyloxyethyl Phthalate

Adhesives—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Cellulose Products—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) for cellulose acetate.

Chemical—Claimed (Brit. 587750) to have surface-active properties.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose acetate as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating — Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in lacquers and dopes containing cellulose acetate.

Paper—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in making films from cellulose acetate.

Plastics—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from cellulose acetate.

Resin—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) for resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions.

Rubber—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork or for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

Hexaethyl Tetraphosphate

Pesticide—Toxicant claimed to be useful for controlling pests which do not succumb to DDT and other insecticides.

Neodymium Oxalate

Glass—Decolorizing agent in producing crystal-clear glass of low light absorption. Process material in making orchid color in glassware.

Oleyl Alcohol (Blown) Sulphuric Esters

Fuel—Addition agent (Brit. 541480 and 541481) for fuels.

Lubricant—Addition agent (Brit. 541480 and 541481) for lubricants.

Miscellaneous — Addition agent (Brit. 541481 and 541481) for polishes of various kinds.

Claimed (Brit. 541480 and 541481) valuable as detergent and dispersing, emulsifying, and wetting agent.

N-(3-Sulpholanyl) Acetamide

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U. S. 2435071) applicable as plasticizer, special purpose coating agent, synthetic wax.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Largely on the strength of sweeping price cuts by one pigments manufacturer, the market for coatings materials was severely dislocated last week. The index plummeted 12.4 points, bringing the figure down to 171.6, its lowest level since January, 1947. Apart from a slight rise in imported casein, quotations were all on the down side, with declines noted for antimony oxide, iron blue, chrome colors, organic toners and bleached shellac.

Much of the price action in pigments was taken by one producer only and came as a surprise to the trade at large. This maker effected lowerings of 5 cents per pound on iron blue, 14½ cents on lithol toner, 15½ cents on para toner and 29 cents on toluidin toner. In the case of para toner, other suppliers moved down 5 cents per pound, but gave no signs of making up the remaining 10½-cent spread. Observers viewed the move as astonishing particularly in the light of recent general cuts in iron blue and toluidin toner and industry reports that business was moderately good for February.

At the same time, schedules on chrome colors were down throughout the market, CP green falling one cent, orange and yellow skidding 3 cents per pound apiece. Antimony oxide received a decrease of 1¼ cents on both ceramic and paint grades, the action stemming from the recent decline in antimony metal.

Bleached grades of shellac were off one cent per pound in New York, the Calcutta market continuing steady. A strengthening in the Argentine brought a one-quarter-cent advance in the New York price on imported casein. Drought-induced curtailment of production and placement of a large British order with Buenos Aires sellers were reported to be the dominating influences during the period. However, demand here for both domestic and Argentine casein remained lackluster.

In synthetic resins, call was said to be fair and good for alkyds and phenolics, respectively. Stocks of the former were viewed as more than ample. Supplies of the latter were also good, but were in danger of narrowing if the coal strike continued for any length of time. Call for natural resins, while improving slightly, was sluggish in the main.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, imp., acid-precip., ¼c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, ½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Antimony oxide, ceramic, 1¼c. per lb.
paint, 1¼c. per lb.
Blue, iron, 5c. per lb.
Green, chrome, CP, 1c. per lb.
Orange, chrome, 3c. per lb.
Red, lithol toner, 14½c. per lb.
Para toner, 15½c. per lb.
Toluidin toner, 29c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, 25c. per 100 lbs.
E, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, 20c. per 100 lbs.
WG, WW, X, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, H, I, K, M, 28c. per 100 lbs.
N, 32c. per 100 lbs.
WG, 26c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 18c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Yellow, chrome, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
171.6	184.0	192.2	235.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide — Reductions of 1¼c. per pound were effected on both ceramic and paint grades throughout the trade last week. The action followed an earlier decline of 1½c. in domestic antimony prices, the metal weakening apparently stemming from an influx of foreign offerings. Demand for the oxide, meanwhile, continued sluggish. Stocks were good all around. Schedules call for 23¾c. to 24¾c. per pound on both ceramic and pigment types.

Blue, Iron—In an unexpected move one producer last week announced cuts of 5c. per pound on Chinese, Milori and Prussian blues. The action was viewed as surprising by the trade, particularly in the light of 3c. reductions effected on these materials in January and industry reports that business was moderately good for February. No other supplier gave any indication of going along, and at Friday's close a market range of 37c. to 42c. per pound prevailed.

Green, Chrome—CP grades were downed 1c. per pound throughout the market last week. Schedules on reduced material were left untouched. Sales were reported at somewhat better than normal levels for February. There was no dearth of material. Current market quotations call for 32c. to 42¾c. per pound on CP and 12½c. to 28½c. per pound on reduced grades.

Lithopone—Allocation controls on lithopone manufactured in the United Kingdom were discontinued as of January 31, according to an announcement by the British Board of Trade. Government curbs on the distribution of imported lithopone were lifted earlier. British production, meanwhile, was reported to be insufficient to meet all demands in that country, and producers there were said to be in a position to fill only partial orders. Supplies here, of course, continued plentiful.

Mercuric Oxides — Spanish quicksilver producers announced a 5-percent price boost last week. Although the new schedules at the source would tend to make the New York quotation $73 to $75 per flask for 100-500 flask lots, sellers here pointed out that no sales were consummated at the higher levels. In fact, though interest was stronger, there was no trading at all. Oxides, meanwhile, held fast at previous levels.

Orange and Yellow, Chrome—Schedules on both pigments were lowered 3c. per pound throughout the trade last week. The action, which marked the third successive cut this year, brought quotations down 5¼c. per pound below those prevailing at the close of 1949. Current listings on both CP orange and yellow call for 25c. per pound. Meanwhile, business was said to be going along at a moderately good rate for February. Stocks were excellent all along the line.

Orange, Molybdate — Notwithstanding the week's declines in other chromes, prices on this pigment material held fast during the period at 40c. per pound. Sales were slightly above normal. Stocks were good.

Red, Lithol Toner—Moving with surprising suddenness, one producer last week announced a reduction of 14½c. per pound on this organic toner. The trade, stunned by the action, indicated no intention of meeting the new price. As a result, at week's end listings ranged from 65½c. to 80c. per pound.

Red, Para Toner—A sharp price cut by one maker was also reported in this section during the period, one line moving down 15½c. per pound. Other suppliers dropped their schedules to 80c. per pound, a decrease of 5c., but gave no sign of going lower. Upshot of the week's varied price action was a split in going market quotations, listings on standard shades ranging from 69½c. to 80c. per pound.

Red, Toluidin Toner—Following the price pattern set for other organic toners, one seller drastically reduced this material last week, slashing 29c. per pound off previous schedules of that concern. The move followed a recent 5c. tradewise reduction, which brought the toner down to $1.30 per pound. Other makers, stun-

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: December

The value of sales of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers in December, 1949, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $57,597,705. These establishments accounted for approximately 90 percent of the total value of the output of the industry as reported in the Census of Manufacturers for 1939. Included are data on sales of water-thinned paints and nitrocellulose lacquers, which formerly were published separately but have since been discontinued. Details of sales reported with comparative data for 1948 follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments	Classified sales reported by 560 establishments — Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer	Industrial sales — Total	Industrial sales — Paint and varnish	Industrial sales — Lacquer	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments
1949—December	$57,597,705	$28,550,462	$23,663,837	$17,342,343	$6,321,494	$5,383,406
Total, 12 months	942,505,550	518,013,023	333,446,192	250,371,911	83,223,758	91,046,335
1948—December	65,823,671	30,589,395	28,796,672	21,908,656	6,888,016	6,437,604
Total, 12 months	1,051,935,715	561,512,816	388,038,278	296,868,527	91,193,368	103,642,636

• Revised.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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HEAT-RESISTANT ALUMINUMS made with this resin have withstood 630° F. for eight hours. Heat burns out the binder and seems to fuse the aluminum to the metal.

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COOKED ALUMINUM VEHICLE. The tanks illustrated are painted with aluminum paint using a Durez pure phenolic resin in a 40-gallon length tung oil vehicle. Excellent leafing and durability of the paint make this type of vehicle useful for applications requiring resistance to fume-laden atmospheres as well as to weathering. It is in every way suitable for use in ready-mixed aluminums. This particular formulation also produces an excellent spar varnish or a vehicle for pigmentation in marine primers.

SAMPLES of these resins and copies of the formulations referred to will be sent promptly on receipt of your request. Please address Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., 32 Walck Rd., N. Tonawanda, N. Y.

DUREZ PHENOLIC RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

ned by this severe dislocation of the market, showed no intention of meeting the new low figure as of week's end. As a result, toluidin toner listings ranged from $1.01 to $1.30 per pound at Friday's close.

Yellow, Zinc—Despite other lowerings in dry colors last week, this pigment material held firm at 21c. per pound. Sales were said to be fairly good for February. Stocks were ample.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Prices on this item held firm during the past week. The demand was running at only fair levels, but the supply was plentiful. During the period, 300 bags of the product arrived in this country from Liverpool. Whiting arrived here in the amount of 9,644 bags from Rotterdam, Hull and Antwerp.

Kyanite—Landed in this country during the past week were 35 tons of ore from Calcutta and 1,571,920 pounds from Mombasa.

Magnesium Silicate—Arrivals of talc in this country during the period under review were 195 bags from Bombay and Genoa.

Mica—Following the recent advances on wet-ground grades, the price listings last week held firm. Dry ground material was also without change. Supply was adequate for the demands of the market, but the call for the item was not running to an especially high point. Listed as arriving in this country during the past week were 242 cases of mica from Rio de Janeiro, London and Calcutta.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—Supplies were reported to be more than sufficient for the needs of the market, putting the material on a highly competitive basis. Demand was said to be pretty fair. The strike in coal was coming in for its share of attention. While heavy steel products were still said to be in good shape, there was a reported tightening up in the production of light steel products, which was already causing some decrease in the demand for coatings. Prices held unchanged.

Phenolic Resins—As of last week, the listings on this material were still unaffected by the recent advance noted in USP phenol. Only one producer of phenol had advanced its price so far and it was said that others would probably be in no hurry to advance their listings because the leader was not making its prices on contract effective until April 1 and there was little spot material available. Demand for phenolics was reported to be very good. Supplies were said to be in an excellent position, but there was some question as to how long they would stay that way because of the strike in coal. One producer said that while stocks were in a pretty good position now, they would likely run short if the strike should go on for thirty or sixty days.

Natural Resins

Demand continued on the sluggish side, although it was noted here and there that there was some slight improvement. Supplies remained at good levels, with the exception of No. 1 Singapore dammar, which remained in a tight spot. Prices held at their previously established levels. Landed in this country during the week were 1,260 bags of copal gum from Matadi and Manila, 150 cases and 256 bags of dammar gum from Singapore and Kohsichang and 280 bags of dammar dust from Tandjong Priok. Exports of copal gum from Indonesia in the first nine months of 1949 totaled 3,803 metric tons, or an average of 422 tons monthly. The highest shipments were made in May.

Shellac—Lowerings in price of 1c. per pound were noted last week for bleached, bonedry and for bleached, refined. Orange grades all held firm. Demand was fair, but spotty. The Calcutta market was reported to be steady. Supplies of orange lacs were ample for superfine and TN. Stocks of No. 2 lemon were adequate, but there was a narrowing in No. 1 and other higher grades. Arriving in this country last week were 1,956 bags of seedlac from Bangkok, Singapore and Calcutta. The Jethwi lac crop in India in 1948 was small. Production figures by provinces are not available. However, it is estimated that roughly 822,800 pounds were produced in that year.

Lacquer Materials

Tributyl Phosphate—Prices of this material remained firm during the period under review. One source reported that supplies were short because of the heavy demands of those who use it as a defoam-

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Naval Stores

Mexico's exports of gum rosin in the third quarter of 1949 totaled 5,158 metric tons, valued at 2,508,282 pesos. The U.S.S.R. was the principal purchaser, accounting for 86 percent of the total value.

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended February 4 averaged $21.01 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This compares with $20.70 for the previous week.

The 22 reporting plants received 6,082 barrels, or 276 barrels per plant, as compared with 212 barrels per plant during the previous week. The contents of the gum averaged 10.37 gallons of turpentine and 296.4 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded 11 percent WW, 21 percent WG, 27 percent N, 24 percent M and 17 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended February 10 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. whse. Friday	l.c.l., ex Friday
B	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$5.75	$7.00	$7.75
D	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.75
E	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.20	7.95
F	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.20	7.95
G	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.20	7.95
H	6.25	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	7.20	7.95
I	6.25	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	7.20	7.95
K	6.25	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	7.20	7.95
M	6.25	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	7.20	7.95
N	6.25	6.11	6.11	6.11	6.11	7.25	8.00
WG	6.66	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	7.80	8.55
WW	6.85	6.78	6.78	6.78	6.78	7.90	8.65
X	6.85	6.78	6.78	6.78	6.78	7.90	8.65
Drums							
Sales	293	414	...	...	...		
Receipts	186	17	8	...	...		
Shipments	1,870	103	...	8	...		
Stocks	27,361	27,275	27,283	27,275	27,275		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.) Friday
Per gal.	.42½	.42½	.42½	.42½	.42½	.49½ .58
Sales, bbls.	160	...	...	...	...	
Receipts, bbls.	5	92	81	164	85	
Shipments, bbls.	988	59	81	14	40	
Stocks, bbls.	11,276	11,309	11,309	11,459	11,504	

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—The half-year strike at the Canadian mines in 1949 was still having its effect last week as the supply of this item continued on the tight side. Prices, however, were reported to be holding firmly. Landed in this country last week were 6,330 bags of asbestos fiber from Lourenco Marques.

Casein—Imported material advanced ¼c. on the New York market last week, making the new price listing 20¼c. to 21c. Domestic standard remained unchanged at 24c. to 24½c., and premium held at 24c. to 25c. A strengthening was noted in the market in Argentina, which brought about a normal upward movement in New York.

Severe droughts in the Argentine dairying region were said to be responsible for a much smaller production than had been earlier anticipated. Not much in the way of offerings was expected from Argentina in the May to September period, the Winter season there. Reports from Buenos Aires indicate that England has placed a large order for Argentine casein. Not a single order was placed there by that country during 1949. Demand here for both the imported and domestic grades was reported to be on the light side.

Production of dry casein during 1949 totaled 20,265,000 pounds, according to figures released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This was a gain of 41 percent over the 1948 total of 14,372,000 pounds. December production was 1,200,000 pounds, which was 114 percent above the 560,000 pounds total for the like month in 1948. The seasonal gain from November to December, 1949, was considerably sharper than a year earlier. In 1948 the November total was 850,000 pounds, while the December figure was 1,200,000 pounds. In the previous year, the November figure was 474,000 pounds, as opposed to 560,000 pounds for December. Manufacturers' stocks of dry casein on December 31 were 1,350,000 pounds, which was down 16 percent from the 1,610,000 pounds reported a year earlier.

The total 1950 government milk solids purchases to date were reported to be 26,354,579 pounds, as compared to 640,125 pounds for the comparable period a year ago. Commodity Credit Corporation purchases for the week ended February 3 totaled 5,646,075 pounds of spray processed skimmed milk powder and 2,249,800 pounds of roller process material. During the week 1,080 bags of casein arrived in this country from Buenos Aires.

Glue—Demand for bone grades continued to improve last week. In fact, business has been on the upgrade for the past few weeks, following the slight falling off around the first of the year. Supplies were reported adequate to meet the normal demands of the market. Prices were unchanged.

The supply of hide glue was sufficient to meet the needs of the market, although it was not so plentiful as it had been a short time back, particularly the high test material. However, it was said that there were no real pinches in supply being felt. Demand was reported to be good. One source stated last week that it expected business to continue at good levels for the coming four to six months. However, the qualifying note was added that much of the country's general business outlook

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depended on what might happen because of the strike in coal.

Lecithin—The demand for this item continued fairly brisk during the past week. Stocks were at levels sufficient to accommodate the demand, although they were not so free as they had been a short time back. Prices were holding firm at the following levels:—Edible, technical, bleached, 16c. in carloads, and 18½c. in less than carloads; unbleached, 15c. in carloads, and 17½c. in less than carloads.

New York Paint Group Discusses Grinding Mills

Oakley H. Garlick, general manager of Paul O. Abbe, Inc., discussed the operation of ball and pebble mills at a meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club at 2 Park avenue, New York, on February 2.

In a lecture illustrated by a motion picture at slow speed, Mr. Garlick demonstrated how various influences affect the operation of a mill. The variations included vehicle and mill base viscosity, speed of rotation of the mill, amount and size of the balls or pebbles, and the amount of the batch charge. The variable conditions affected such factors as slippage, angle of break, type of ball or pebble cascade, pebble floating, pebble carryover, and vehicle pool.

William Greco, chairman of the Mattiello Memorial committee reported that the book collection in the Mattiello Memorial Library at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute now exceeds four hundred books, many of which were contributed by friends in foreign countries.

Sun Chemical Appoints Persons Graphic Arts Head

George W. Ullman, president of the Sun Chemical Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has announced that Ralph C. Persons is now in complete charge of all graphic arts group activities with the exception of the Pacific Coast division. The announcement followed the resignation of William Recht as vice-president and director of the corporation.

Bakelite Advances Kiefer

Bakelite Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has appointed Frank X. Kiefer, formerly retail sales promotion manager, to the position of assistant advertising manager. Mr. Kiefer has been a member of Bakelite's advertising department in New York since 1941. He joined the firm in 1940. Appointed retail sales promotion manager in 1946, he has devoted special attention to informative labeling and lectures before retail merchandising buyers throughout the nation.

Plaskon Has New Resin

A new alkyd resin developed to impart a high degree of nonpenetration in flat and semi-gloss wall paints and allied applications has been announced by the Plaskon Division, Libbey - Owens - Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio. Full laboratory and field testing programs, the division states, indicate that the new resin, designated as "Plaskon 3186," excels in brushability, sag resistance, color retention, washability and economy, as well as in nonpenetration.

Golden Gate Paint Group Discusses Floor Coverings

H. W. Crockett, Paraffine Companies, Inc., was the featured speaker at the recent meeting of the Golden Gate Paint and Varnish Production Club at the El Jardin Restaurant, San Francisco. Mr. Crockett delivered an illustrated lecture entitled "Smooth-Surfaced Resilient Floor Coverings."

Thibaut & Walker Assigns Groschwitz to Technical Staff

Thibaut & Walker Company, paint manufacturer, Long Island City, N. Y., has added John H. Groschwitz to its technical field staff in the New York district. Mr. Groschwitz has been associated with technical research and sales development in the paint industry for the past twenty-two years.

Cont'l Turpentine Names Agent

Continental Turpentine & Rosin Corporation, Laurel, Miss., has appointed Cole & DeGraf exclusive sales representative for northern California, Oregon and Washington. The Cole & DeGraf organization maintains headquarters at 417 Market street, San Francisco.

Glidden Co. Gets New Soybean Processing Plant

The Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has taken possession of its new soybean processing plant at Indianapolis from the builder, the chemical plants division of the Blaw-Knox Company. The new plant, which adds 250 tons to the daily soybean processing capacity of the Glidden Company, is reported to introduce the first large application of the Blaw-Knox "Rotocel," a newly developed solvent extractor. In addition to producing soybean oil and meal, the plant will recover lecithin.

G.E. Has New Plasticizer

The chemical department of the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass., has reported the development of a new polyester-type plasticizer, similar to its 2557 plasticizer but lower in cost. The new plasticizer, designated 2559, is reported to have very good heat, light and weather resistance, improved oil and water resistance and improved nonmigrating characteristics. Technical data and samples may be obtained from the chemicals division of the department.

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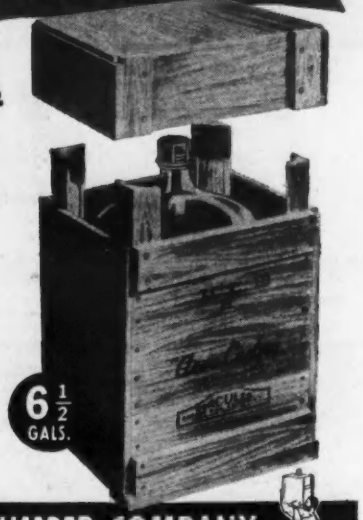

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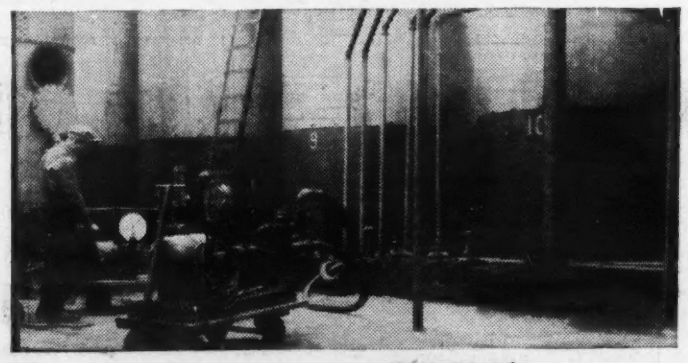

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Vinyl Coating System Specification Proposed

A proposed federal specification for a gasoline and water resistant vinyl coating system has been circulated by the Federal Specifications Board. This specification is based on Corps of Engineers "Tentative Specification T-2397-A, Lacquer, Vinyl Resin, Gasoline and Water Resistant." This is the first proposed federal specification covering a vinyl coating.

Accordingly, the technical committee on paint, varnish, lacquer and related materials of the Federal Specifications Board is anxious to have the comments and constructive suggestions of the technical men in the paint industry. Copies of the specification as proposed may be obtained from E. F. Hickson, room 417, Chemistry building, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C. Comments on the specifications should be sent to Mr. Hickson not later than February 28, 1950.

Shellac Industry Launches New Advertising Campaign

The first industry-wide national advertising campaign and retail sales promotion program to be launched in the shellac field will be inaugurated this coming Spring, a spokesman for the American Bleached Shellac Manufacturers Association has announced. The national advertising, which will make its first appearance in April issues of consumer magazines, will feature primarily the merits of shellac as a floor finish, and in addition will point out that shellac has been "the finest furniture finish for centuries."

Egyptian Lacquer Names Beach New Sales Manager

The Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company, South Kearny, N. J., has appointed Philip H. Beach general sales manager. In addition, John B. de Brun was named assistant sales manager and Jack Malool was appointed regional sales manager of the metropolitan New York area. Mr. Beach was formerly regional sales manager for New England.

Williams Names Green Eastern Sales Manager

C. K. Williams & Co., dry colors manufacturer, Easton, Pa., has appointed E. H. Green eastern district sales manager, with headquarters at its Easton offices. Mr. Green joined the company in 1939 as a sales representative, covering a territory west of the Mississippi River, with headquarters at East St. Louis, Ill.

Voltax Assigns Layman

The Voltax Company, manufacturer of industrial finishes, Bridgeport, Conn., has appointed Ralph E. Layman technical director. Mr. Layman has been associated with the American Cyanamid Company as a resins chemist, helped to establish Insulation Products Corporation and spent several years in private consulting practice.

Amer. Mineral Spirits Revises Solvents Catalog

American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago, has published a revised edition of its technical catalog entitled "Solvents for Modern Industry." The revised booklet lists some forty petroleum solvents, both aliphatic and aromatic, with specifications for each. A tabulation of the uses of the various solvents is broken down according to application, and a comparative evaporation chart based upon the evaporation rate of the various solvents under standard conditions is presented. Copies may be obtained upon request to the company.

20th Century Paint & Varnish Assigns Three to Sales Staff

Twentieth Century Paint & Varnish Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y., has added Louis Jacques, Harold C. Kingsley and Harold G. Smith to it sales staff. Mr. Jacques will service Queens and Nassau Counties in Long Island, N. Y.; Mr. Kingsley has been assigned western New York, and Mr. Smith has been assigned to provide fuller representation in the state.

Paint Color Chart Offered

A color chart, covering both dry and flushed colors for paint and lacquer manufacturers, has been issued by the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company Division of Sterling Drug Inc. It is being offered to the trade by the Greenwald-Bertemes Company, 2089 Sherman avenue, Norwood, Ohio, national distributor for Hilton-Davis in the paint and lacquer field.

N.E. Forest Products Researchers to Meet

The Spring meeting of the northeast section of the Forest Products Research Society will be held at the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, on April 11 and 12. The opening day of the conference will be devoted to wood finishing, with discussions on "Surfacing as it Affects Finishing," "Low-Bake Synthetic Finishes," Gluing as It Affects Finishing," and "Finishes Resistant to Deteriorating Agents."

The morning of the second day will be devoted to general considerations of current items of interest in the wood industry, such as "The Problem of Hardwood Log-Grading," and "Changes in the Wood-Using Industries of New York." In the afternoon there will be a series of informal technical discussions on such topics as "Seasoning of Wood," "Glues and Gluing," and "Material Handling."

Devoe & Raynolds Names Arnaud West Coast Head

Devoe & Raynolds, Inc., paint manufacturer, New York, has appointed Perry Arnaud district manager for the Pacific Coast. Mr. Arnaud, who joined the Devoe & Raynolds organization in 1946, will be in charge of territory between Denver and Los Angeles and San Francisco.

AIME Opens Meeting

—Continued from page 4

by the iron and steel division, will be presented at the same hour in the ballroom on Thursday. . The lecture this year, the twenty-seventh in the series, will be presented by Francis B. Foley, International Nickel Company. The subject is "Factors Affecting Deformation and Rupture of Metals at Elevated Temperatures."

Medal Award Winners

At the annual banquet Wednesday evening, Donald H. McLaughlin, president of Homestake Mining Company, Lead, S. D., will be formally inducted into office of president of the institute for 1950. He will make the address of the evening.

Prior to his address, the retiring president, L. E. Young, consulting engineer, Pittsburgh, will make the following medal awards for 1950:—Charles F. Rand medal for outstanding efforts in nonferrous field, to Francis H. Brownell, formerly chairman, American Smelting & Refining Company; James Douglass medal, for distinguished contribution in field of aluminum, to Francis C. Frary, Aluminum Company of America; William Lawrence Saunders medal, for leadership in coal mining industry, to Howard N. Eavenson, consulting engineer, Pittsburgh; Anthony F. Lucas medal, for achievement and leadership in petroleum geology, to William Embry Wrather, director of geology, Geological Survey; Erskine Ramsay medal for outstanding work in coal mechanization, to Paul Weir, Chicago; Robert W. Raymond memorial award, to Walter R. Hibbard jr., for his paper on "Plastic Deformation for Large Grained Copper Specimens; Rober H. Richards award to Arthur F. Taggart for outstanding contributions to progress of mineral beneficiation; Robert W. Hunt award to John S. Marsh, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, for his paper, "Operation of Oxygen Enriched Open Hearth Furnaces," and Institute of Metals division award to Morris Cohen and William Harris for their paper, "Stabilization of Austenite Martensite Transformation."

Cabot Carbon to Sell

—Continued from page 5

the regular, established agents of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.

Cabot Carbon Limited will sell, in addition to the American produced carbon blacks and other products of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., the carbon black output of its Ellesmere Port plant, now in construction. The Cabot Carbon Limited plant is the first of its kind to be built in England under the ECA planning program.

The position of sales director for Cabot Carbon Limited will be held by Alfred Nash, a member of the board of directors of Cabot Carbon Limited, and formerly managing director of Hughes & Hughes, Limited. Mr. Nash will devote full time to his new duties, but will retain his membership on the board of directors of Hughes & Hughes, Limited. He will be working closely with Louis Cabot, managing director of Cabot Carbon Limited, in the administration of his new assignment.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the strength displayed by crude edible oils, which registered fractional price advances. Volume of business was said to be moderate in crude oil, while demand for refined grades was slow and disappointing. Price index advanced to 115.4, compared with 145.9 at this time last year.

Although trading in crude cottonseed oil was light, scarcity of offerings advanced the market fractionally. Corn oil also was in tight supply and was higher. Interest in soybean oil was fairly active and quotations were firmer with the higher cost of beans.

Active export demand for peanut oil resulted in an advance of ½ cent per pound. This market was further strengthened by the small quantities of peanuts released by the government for crushing—which made about thirty tankcars of oil during the past two weeks.

Tallow and grease were without change and steady. Moderate trading was reported for domestic requirements, and export business also was more active. Other animal oils and fats were in fair request and maintained at former levels.

Buying interest in linseed oil was restricted to actual needs. Prices were unchanged and well held. Tung oil continued in tight supply and while trading was restricted, the market was firm especially for prompt delivery.

Greece ratified the reduced tariff agreement on edible olive oil last week and the duty will be lowered to 3¼c. per pound, from 6½c. per pound, about March 9 on packages of over 40 pounds, following Presidential proclamation, while the duty of packages of less than 40 pounds remains at 8 cents per pound until Italy ratifies the agreement.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn oil, ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
115.4	114.7	115.2	145.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures remained steady last week, with the firmness in crude oil, lard and soybeans. Trading was mixed and fluctuations narrow. Trade buyers supported the market on the breaks and new highs were registered for the current movement. Hedge sales were limited.

Crude oil was stronger, advancing ½c. per pound. Sales were reported up to 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Southeast and Valley and bids were in the market thereat and 11¼c. f.o.b. Texas mills. Offerings were limited.

Shortening shipments by initial companies were reported at 4,406,875 pounds and near companies 386,755 pounds, totaling 4,793,630 pounds for the week ending February 4.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended February 10 follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
March	174	13.45	13.18	13.41@13.44
May	354	13.39	13.11	13.32@13.34
July	248	13.37	13.08	13.29S
September	187	13.26	12.96	13.23S
October	4	12.80	12.72	12.87@12.90
December	15	12.80	12.50	12.60@12.65
January				12.60N

Total sales, 982 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil held at 11¼c. per pound and crude soybean oil at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills February shipment. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent quoted at $57 per ton, Memphis, bulk and cottonseed cake at $50 Valley points. Cake, 46 protein quoted at $57.50 per ton, f.a.s. New Orleans. Hulls, $5 to $6 per ton, bulk, mill points.

Linseed Oil

Consumers limited operations to the absorption of oil against former contracts. New business also was restricted to actual requirements. Prices were unchanged and ruled steady. Raw oil ranged from 17.30c. to 17.50c. per pound, tankcars, Zone 3, February-June delivery depending upon seller.

Hot, dry weather has cut the Uruguayan 1949-50 flaxseed crop to an estimated 70,000 metric tons, compared with the final production of 116,756 tons for the preceding crop. No old stock remains, from the new crop and about 15,000 tons will be needed for seed and domestic consumption. This leaves an export surplus of about 55,000 tons, equivalent to about 17,000 metric tons of linseed oil. (Oil yield in Uruguay is calculated at 31 percent.) The Uruguayan Government recently announced new regulations for the sale of the new flaxseed crop. The new decree states that the government has reverted to free trade and is not establishing a selling price. Trade in linseed cake and by-products is completely free, and the exchange has been fixed at the favorable rate of 1.78 pesos to the United States dollar. The same rate applies to linseed oil. Commerce in flaxseed and oil is regulated to the extent that for every ton of oil shipped exporters are granted the right to export 1½ tons of flaxseed. This follows the policy established in 1949 and was done so as to give work to local refineries. The exchange rate for flaxseed has been fixed at 1.519 pesos equal 1 United States dollar.

Minneapolis.—Crushers booked a heavy volume of linseed oil business last week as buyers continued to extend their coverage into the spring months. However, after requirements were satisfied, buyers dropped out of the market and began to mark time. Oil shipped amounted to 9,240,000 pounds, the largest quantity since the first week of December when a total of 9,000,000 pounds was shipped from the local market. Prices in zone 1 held firm at 16.7c. to 16.9c. per pound for February-June shipment.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	9,240,000	6,960,000
Since Sept. 1	202,740,000	155,718,000

Flaxseed—Market remained steady under limited offerings. Trading was light.

Minneapolis.—Very little flaxseed was offered in the Minneapolis and Duluth markets the past week, most of the unmarketed stuff being under government loan. Receipts for the week totaled 121 cars at the two Midwestern markets, compared with 152 cars a week ago. Buyers picked off the few cars that did arrive, mostly at $3.99 per bushel. Crusher demand improved only because of the limited supply of free offerings. California reports said the planted flax acreage in the Imperial Valley probably would not exceed 50,000 acres this year, compared with 60,000 acres estimated a month earlier. Spot flaxseed held to a range of $3.80 to $3.99 a bushel, with the top price paid only on choice northern seed. Southern flaxseed earned $3.90. To-arrive flaxseed started the week at $3.90, then was advanced to $3.99—only for choice northern seed.

Shipments and receipts of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1949-50	Receipts 1948-49	Shipments 1949-50	Shipments 1948-49
This week	211,000	102,000	200,600	27,200
Since Sept. 1	14,504,600	29,840,000	2,066,300	7,147,700

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — This market reflected the strength of castor beans. Demand for oil was light and spotty. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Coconut — While trading was limited, the market remained steady with copra. Crude oil was quoted at 14¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, February and 14c. March shipment.

Copra—Market inactive. Prompt shipments were nominal at $190 to $192.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn — Scarcity of supplies kept this market strong. Prices were raised ¼c. per pound. Crude oil was sold at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined also was firmer and held at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Oiticica — Buying interest was spotty. Tankcars were quoted at 22c. per pound, prompt delivery New York and 1c. to 1½c., less for April forward delivery.

Olive—Greece signed the Annecy agreement on tariffs February 7, thereby ratifying the reduced duty on edible olive oil to 3¼c. per pound from 6½c. for packages of over 40 pounds. The reduced tariff will become effective about March 9, following Presidential proclamation and will apply to all entries for consumption and withdrawals from bonded warehouses. But for lots of less than 40 pounds the tariff remains at 8c. until Italy ratifies, when it will be reduced to 4¾c. Consuming demand for edible oil continued limited to actual needs, as buyers awaited the lower duty to become effective. Prices were unchanged and ruled steady. Commercial oil and foots were inactive and quotably unchanged.

Palm — Stocks on the spot and for

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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prompt delivery have been cleaned up and the market was merely nominal. Tankcars for April shipment were quoted at 11c. per pound, New York delivery.

Peanut—Heavy demand for export resulted in an advance of ½c. per pound. Crude oil sold up to 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and 14¼c. asked. Offers were scarce. Government peanut releases for crushing during the past two weeks totaled about 30 tankcars of oil. Refined oil was lifted to 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean—Trading was moderate. Market was firmer with beans and quotations advanced ¼c. for the week. Crude oil sales took place at 11¼c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills, February shipment, 11c. March and 10¾c. April-June. July-September quoted 10½c. Refined oil was increased to 14c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. CCC purchases of crude soybean oil were reported at 9,699,900 pounds during the week January 30-February 3, bringing the total from July-February inclusive to 139,478,000 pounds.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended February 10 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
February				11.00@11.35
March	31	11.05	11.00	11.02@11.20
April	3	10.80	10.80	10.84@10.95
May	23	10.83	10.69	10.82S
June	3	10.70	10.70	10.69@10.80
July	43	10.55	10.44	10.54S
August	..	....	....	10.40@10.50
September	19	10.35	10.30	10.35S
October	4	10.05	9.90	9.90S
November	..	....	....	9.75@ 9.85
December	2	9.75	9.73	9.75S
January	..	....	....	9.68@ 9.80

Total sales, 128 tankcars.

Tung — Consuming inquiry continued light and with offerings limited, the market continued in a steady position. Occasional tankcar sales were reported at 26½c. per pound, February, New York and at 25¾c. April delivery. Trading in domestic oil was indicated at 26c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, with up to 26¼c. asked. Support price for 1949 tung oil production was raised from 22.70c. per pound to 24.10c. per pound, f.o.b. shipping points, February 6, by the Department of Agriculture. The support price for tung nuts was unchanged at $60 per ton. The department also stated that the period for purchase agreements on tung nuts or oil had been extended from January 31 to March 31, 1950. The East China Foreign Trade Control Bureau announced January 30 floor prices on tung oil for export at 24c. per pound, c. and f. New York (not including exporter's commission), 23½c. per pound, c. and f. San Francisco and £215 per long ton, United Kingdom and European ports.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oil Market

Los Angeles.—The local trade reports the market even and business good. Prices fluctuated some, with increase taking place in corn, peanut and soybean oils. Linseed oil is holding close to the 17c. level with trading very slow

Tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, quoted as follows:—Castor, No. 1, 18.75c. per pound; No. 3, 17.5c. per pound; No. 1, dms., l.c.l., 20.25c. per pound; No. 3, dms., l.c.l. 19c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, dms, l.c.l., 24c. per pound; unbodies, dms., l.c.l., 23c. per pound. Coconut, crude, 14.25c. per pound. Corn, crude, 13c. per pound, Chicago basis; refined, 16½c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 11c. per pound Texas; 11.25c. per pound Valley; refined, 14.75c. per pound. Linseed, 17c. per pound. Peanut, crude, f.o.b. mill, 14c. per pound; refined, 17¼c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 11¼c. per pound, Decatur basis; refined, 14.25c. per pound. Tung, 26c. per pound, Florida or Georgia.

Fats and Greases

Lard—Purchases of prime steam lard by the government under announcement LS-43, dated January 31, amounted to 19,299,300 pounds at an average cost of 11.26c. per pound, delivered ports for shipment to Germany. Delivery will be in three periods, February 1 to 15, February 16 to 28 and March 1 to 15. Since December 20, approximately 116,500,000 pounds of lard have been purchased for Austria and Germany under ECA requisitions. The market ruled steady last week. Cash lard was quoted at 10.55c. per pound, tierces, Chicago. Bids for pure refined lard at 11½c. f.a.s. were refused and 11¾c. asked.

Tallow—This market remained steady last week. Large consumers purchased fair sized lots at unchanged prices. Export inquiry was fairly active, with moderate volume of business booked for shipment. Fancy was sold at 7¾c. per pound, drums, f.a.s.

Animal Oils

Oleo Oil—The market was steadier following recent price declines. Extra was quoted at 13½c. per pound, drums, New York.

Oleo Stearine—Demand was slow and quotations were nominal at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, barrels, New York.

Fish Oils

Cod—Freer offers for shipment from Newfoundland and quiet demand have depressed this market. Tanked oil ranged from 8½c. to 9½c. per pound, drums, New York, depending upon quantity and quality.

Fish—Refined grades continued steady,

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despite spotty demand. Crude sardine oil was unchanged at 6¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Crude menhaden was merely nominal at 6c., Atlantic coast. Some 6,604,000 pounds of menhaden fish oil were purchased by CCC during the week of January 23-27. The December production of fish oils, exclusive of liver oils, in the United States and Alaska amounted to 1,246,117 gallons, compared with 824,779 gallons during the same month of the previous year. The increase was due to the large pilchard production in California, and a late run of menhaden in North Carolina. The quantity of fish oil processed during the year totaled 16,088,762 gallons, compared with 16,343,407 gallons during the previous year.

Los Angeles.—Sardine oil has seen little activity this week at the sellers price of 6¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. A few cars were moved at 6¼c., with buyers ideas at 6c. Should the market soften to this point sellers would find little trouble moving the storage oil now on hand. Tuna oil is very inactive with still no trading reported. The oil is quoted nominally at 4.75c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

The sardine fishing season officially closed at midnight February 1 after a very successful season. Latest figures available place this season's catch at 317,530 tons. This is 164,781 tons above the total landings for the 1948-49 season for the area. Comparative figures for the two seasons are:—

	Season Tons	
	1949-50	1948-49
San Francisco Bay area	16,950	642
Monterey Bay area	132,053	39,953
San Pedro	168,527	112,154
Total	317,530	152,749

The season was plagued with frequent interruptions while prices and working agreements were negotiated and was affected by slow movements of canned stocks early in the season, yet the end results were very satisfactory. It is difficult to estimate the total value of the catch, but at $32 per ton, the boat owners alone received over $10,000,000 for the three-month season.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Slab cake, 41 percent, loose, was offered at $50 per ton, f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points, with bids in the market of $49. Most mills limited offerings. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, sacked, is offered at $57, basis Memphis, February/March shipment. Southeastern meal, 41 percent, sacked, was quoted at $60 per ton, Georgia, and $60.50, basis South Carolina points, immediate February, and meal, 36 percent, was $5 per ton less. There has been little interest in March forward meal from the Southeast, and on the other hand there has been very little offered.

Linseed Meal—Market was easier and prices were off about $2 per ton. Demand was slow.

Minneapolis.—Trade continued light in the linseed meal market and prices sagged another $2.50 per ton early in the week. Expeller meal was a little more difficult to get as output of this meal was sharply curtailed. Offers of 36 percent extracted meal were liberal. A firmer tone developed in the market at the week's end. Thirty-four percent expeller meal quoted at $60.50 per ton, bulk, Minneapolis, while 36 percent extracted meal was priced at $58.50 per ton.

Linseed meal shipments, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	16,320,000	11,980,000
Since Sept. 1	426,410,000	309,340,000

Peanut Meal—The government has been releasing very small tonnages of peanuts for crushing. Last week's release produced approximately 600 tons of 45 percent meal, which was offered at $60 per ton f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama points. There is a little resale in the market as low as $59.50, but actual trading is light.

Soybean Meal—Market continued unsettled, with 44 percent bulk offered at $49 per ton, basis Decatur, immediate February shipment, and 41 percent continued to bring a premium of $2 per ton. Meal, 44 percent bulk, was quoted at $55.50, and 41 percent at $57.50 bulk, basis Decatur, April through September. Very little southeastern meal is offered at the present time.

Waxes

Beeswax—Small lot buying continued to characterize this market. Crude grades were fairly steady, while refined was easier.

Candelilla—Demand was limited to actual needs. Quotations were held at former levels.

Carnauba—Consuming inquiry continued to lag and the spot market was none too steady. Quotations were nominal and could have been shaded for sizable quantities. Interest in replacements was slow, but offers for shipment were closely held at unchanged levels.

Ouricury—Trading was light. Supplies on the spot were maintained at unchanged quotations.

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Glyco Describes New Waxes

Glyco Products Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., has published a catalog describing its new synthetic waxes. The waxes described are commercially pure products of the amide and ester types and range in melting point from 133 degrees F. to 285 degrees F. The solubilities of the individual waxes are said to range from water insoluble and, in a number of cases, even solvent insolubility to water dispersible and solvent soluble. Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the company at 26 Court street, Brooklyn.

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Most of the equipment is of late type, modern, stainless steel and motor driven, including:

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2—#12 SWEETLAND FILTERS, 36 leaves on 4", also 72 on 2".
1—42" x 42" SHRIVER FILTER PRESS, Cast Iron, Plate and Frame, Open Delivery, 41 Chambers.
2—900 gal. closed, jack., agit. STEEL KETTLES, 10 H.P. motors & drives.
1—2,000 gal. STEEL KETTLE, jack., open top, agit., 7' dia. x 7'6" deep.
5—BAKER PERKINS MIXERS, size 17, Jacketed, 200 gal., 3-Type JNM, 100 gal.
1—VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 17 shelves, 40" x 43".
1—No. 4-TH MIKRO PULVERIZER. Rebuilt—immediate shipment.
2—200 gal. PATTERSON PEBBLE MILLS, Buhrstone-lined, 4' x 5'.
1—300 gal. PATTERSON HIGH CHROME MANGANESE BALL MILL, 54" x 54" jacketed. with drive and motor.
1—J. H. Day Aluminum Horiz. 1,000# DRY POWDER MIXER.
1—8' x 12' OLIVER ACID-PROOF FILTER, lead fitted.
1—LOUISVILLE ROTARY STEAM TUBE DRYER, 6'x 50'.
1—8' x 125' REEVES ROTARY KILN.
1—2' x 15' ROTARY KILN, experimental, complete.
2—6' x 12' ALLIS CHALMERS ROD MILLS.
1—ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 5' x 33'.
1—#1 BANBURY MIXER, chrome plated rotors, drive, 40 HP motor.
2—175 gallon HEAVY PASTE MIXERS.
1—Standard Knapp automatic type TOP AND BOTTOM GLUER-SEALER, #429, self-adjusting for width and height. 25' Compression Unit. Late type. Excellent condition. Less than 50% of new cost.

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1—#00 Raymond Mill 30 HP, complete.
Day 1200# steel, Powder Mixer & Sifter.
4—French Oil 400-Ton Linseed Presses.
6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers.
2—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles, Dopplay Acid Resistant & Iron.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12"x36" Steel Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4½'x24".
4—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryer.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
8—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, & 9 gals.
4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 60"x48".
8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 6 gal. sizes.
1—U. S. Stainless Colloid Mill, 5 HP.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32", 42" Iron & Wood Filter Presses.
2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
6—Rotex Sifters 20" x 48" to 40" x 84".
5—Tyler 28 Jr. Hummer Screens, 24"x60" & 20"x60" Split Screen.
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
5—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 3"x9", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½" to 3".
1—Stedman #32 single roll crusher.
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
11—Sharples No. 6A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 8.
1—Marco Stainless Homogenizer.
Devine 500, 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills. 250 gal. lead lined kettle.
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6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
2—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers, Sifters.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
2—Duriron 2"x2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 58" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Samco Jr. auto. Vac. Bottle Filler.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass-Lined Kettles & Tanks, new & used.
1—Revolvator hand operated 1,000#.
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15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ¼-2 HP.
Rotary Cutters up to 40 HP.
3—Hammer Mills, 2 to 50 HP.
6—Centrifugals, 26", 30" & 40".
4—#00 & #0000 Raymond Mills.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.

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4—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Columns 5' dia. x 30' high; 20 plates.
1—Copper Bubble Cap Column, 30" dia. x 30' high; 20 plates.
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3—Pan Dryers or Graining Kettles, Jktd. & Agit.: 5' dia. x 30"; 9' dia. x 36"
2—Sharples #16V Super-Centrifuges, stainless steel, dual purpose bowl.
1—Ingersoll Rand bronze Centrif. Pump, 850 GPM @ 140', 40 HP motor.
2—Ing. Rand Bronze Centrif. Pumps, 200 GPM @ 230', 20 HP motor.
5—Duriron Centrif. Pumps, 80 GPM @ 45'.
1—Monel Jktd. & Agit. Reaction Kettle, 100 gal., vacuum or pressure.
3—S&S Stainless Reaction Kettles, direct fired, heavy duty agitator—approx. 1,000 gal. cap.
3—Stainless Steel Tanks, 3,450 gal., vert., bolted top, 9' dia. x 7'3" high; coils.
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1—Tubular Heat Exchanger, Stainless, 10 sq. ft.
5—Tub. Heat Exchangers, Steel, 31 sq. ft.
1—Struthers Wells Evaporator, 4' x 8', vert. unit, 100 sq. ft. tubes.
2—Spencer Turbine Stainless Gas Compressors, 30 HP, 600 CFM @ 80 oz.

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Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
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New and used high pressure Steam Boilers, 2 H.P. to 250 H.P.
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2—Ribbon Type Mixers, steam jacketed.
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1—500 gal. Vert. Glass-Lined Tank.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18—24-plate.
1—Patterson Pebble Mill 36" dia. x 42", silex lined.
2—Ransome Rotary Agitators 9' dia. x 11'6".
6—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines, Model RD-4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Clevon Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL 6—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pumps 160 gpm at 40'.

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Chemical & Process Machinery Adds Hand to Sales Staff

Chemical & Process Machinery Corporation, New York, has added Gerard W. Hand to its sales staff. Mr. Hand has been active in the chemical and process machinery field for the past eight years and was most recently associated with the Consolidated Products Company.

Harper Gets API Post

William B. Harper, petroleum economist, has joined the New York staff of the American Petroleum Institute as director of research. Mr. Harper has joined API after six years' experience with the National Industrial Conference Board as petroleum economist and business analyst.

EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer, chrome plated, 32" x 90", complete with 15 HP Reeves Drive & Conveyor.
2—Buffalo Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 12 and 15 Shelves.
4—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 54" x 30', and 6' x 50'.
2—#1 Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20".
3—Sperry Stainless Steel Filter Presses, 24" x 24", and 12" x 12".
2—Shriver Cast Iron P & F Filter Presses, 36" x 36".
1—Shriver P & F Filter Press, 42" x 42".
1—Patterson Nickel-Lined Blender, 192 cu. ft.
7—Pfaudler & Glascote Glass-Lined Storage Tanks, 200, 300, 500 and 1,000 gallons.

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Pebble Mills 18" x 27", 30" x 30", 54" x 60", 6' x 5'.
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Hammer Mills-Quaker City 20 & 21 Gruendler 2XA & 6XC.
Mikro Pulv. 15H stainless—2TH, 3TH.
Crushers—Jaw & Roll 16" x 10".
Cutter, Sprout Waldron 30"—Type 35B
Hummer Screens, 20" x 34", 3' x 5', stainless.
Exhausters, Amer. 400E, 50EES, Clarage #21 unused neoprene lined.
Vacuum Shelf Dryer—Stainless.
Cottrell Dust Precipitator.
Rotary Kilns 54" x 30', 9' x 80'.
Boiler—Erie Economic, 150HP, 150PSI.
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Good Used Equipment
FILTERS—42" Shriver, 24 chambers, closed delivery. 30" Shriver, 20 chambers, open delivery. Rubber covered 12" Sperry, 4 chambers, closed delivery. Model 18"-12 Sparkler. Model 8"-3 Sparkler.
MIXER—J. H. Day, Mogul, 5 gal. 7½ hp motor.
SHAKER—Tyler Ro-tap sieve with 10 sieves.
BOILER—2 hp Eclipse Automatic gas fired.
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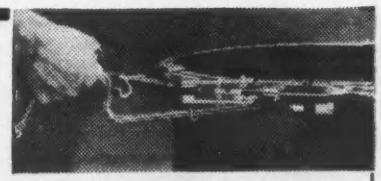

DRUM PARTS SYSTEM was designed to make it easy to insert the bolt in the lugs on the ring and to tighten the bolt after it has been inserted.
Note in the illustration that the wrench which is a self-contained part of the "SPIN-SEAL" Closing Tool is instantly ready to tighten the bolt, after it has been quickly inserted in the lugs.
DRUM PARTS SYSTEM makes it easier and quicker to do the job the right way—to tighten the bolt while the ring is held firmly in the proper position—not after the tension has been released.
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Salesmen or distributors wanted: Calling on manufacturers of cosmetics, shampoos, beauty supply houses with Verapon—an amino cocoanut oil condensate, pH6.8—basis of many of Europe's famous shampoos. Produced by simple admixture with water. Offers distinctive addition to cosmeticians present lines. Technical knowledge unnecessary. Verapon, Inc., 801 Second Avenue, New York City.

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Experienced chemical engineer desires contact with dealer in textile chemicals and household detergents who desires to manufacture instead of jobbing in these materials. Address OPD 128.

Progressive chemical factory, well established, seeks a salesminded businessman to develop our present annual sales level of $200,000 which has been achieved without a salesman. Splendid opportunity for right man to become a partner with small investment. OPD 135.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Laboratory equipment for sale. Includes analytical balance, high vacuum pump, drying oven, electric stirrers, volumetric flasks, burettes, glassware etc. Also stock of laboratory chemicals. Will also sell laboratory intact. Location South Brooklyn. OPD 124.

Labeling Machines: 2 Ermolds semi-automatic, 1 cc. and 10 cc. size; one pony labeler, back and front label application simultaneously. Inspect. Satisfaction guaranteed. Organon, Inc., Orange, N. J. Orange 6-1600.

Stokes high vacuum pumps—212C, watercooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months; satisfaction guaranteed. Price $349 each; quantity available; inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

We are in the market for a laboratory resin kettle, or autoclave, 100-gallon capacity stainless steel, fully enclosed, jacketed and with anchor type agitator and drive. Preferably with Condenser and Receiving Tank. OPD 132.

Wanted to buy direct from owner in the Chicago area one small used hammer mill suitable to pulverize approximately 300 lb. of cane sugar per hour. Vita-Zyme Laboratories, Inc., 546 W. Washington, Chicago, 6.

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 133.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Facilities offered for mixing dry chemicals, carload and less carload. Also grinding, pulverizing, drying, screening and packing done. Experienced, capable, personnel. Modern plant with rail siding located Metropolitan New York. Reply OPD 119.

Custom Grinding to micron sizes; pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new product sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 994.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Civet from Abyssinia first quality available for prompt delivery ex-warehouse New York. Samples available. Attractive price. OPD 125.

For sale: 100 tons chlorinated lime, full strength, packed in air tight steel drums, 20 lbs. net weight. Price: $3.25 per cwt. f.o.b. Cleveland. Albert E. Silberman Co., 1799 Merwin, Cleveland, O. Tel: Main 9477.

MATERIALS WANTED

Surplus—Overstocks—Chemicals, pharmaceuticals. OPD 126.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted—experienced tablet man—for recently organized pharmaceutical company in Chicago. With or without investment. Write OPD 130.

Salesman—following among shellac consumers to sell flake shellac. Attractive arrangements and good future for right man. OPD 134.

Major Chemical firm has opening for man with basic training in chemistry. Important qualifications include: Knowledge of raw material, requirements of pharmaceutical manufacturers, and ability to present conclusive recommendations which may serve as a basis of decision to produce certain chemicals not presently included in the firm's manufacturing program. Salary (dependent upon qualifications) approximately $4,500. State age, education and experience. Write Box OP 1149, 221 W. 41st St., N. Y.

POSITIONS WANTED

Technical Sales—M. S. 12 years' experience in formulation and production of pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. Knows all materials and equipment used in these industries. Good appearance and personality. Married. Located in Chicago. Available immediately. OPD 129.

Thoroughly trained industrial traffic manager, 20 years' experience, seeks position requiring complete knowledge traffic administration. Graduate traffic law and I.C.C. procedure course, registered I.C.C. practitioner. Eminently successful obtaining important rate adjustments present and former employers. OPD 131.

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HELP WANTED

We'd like to hire a young man (30-35 years old) who has had some experience in selling industrial paints direct to users and original equipment manufacturers. We want a chap who is ambitious, who can work a good bit on his own initiative, and who feels he has the ability to fill a sales manager job some day. A reasonable starting salary to begin with, and an excellent opportunity for growth. Tell us all about yourself in a letter with particular reference to the details of your past experience. Box 127, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Soybean Oil Flavor

—Continued from page 7

are not now commonly grown; improve cultural and chemical means of controlling insects that attack soybeans and flax and for the eradication or control of southern blight and root rot of peanuts and other crops; find better ways of controlling or eradicating nematodes of oilseed crops in the western states; develop improved methods and equipment for growing, harvesting, hulling, and curing tung nuts; improve cultural and chemical means of controlling insects that attack growing peanuts; develop methods of handling and storing soybeans that will preserve their viability for planting seed; find better methods and equipment for harvesting, conditioning, and storing peanuts and peanut forage in the Virginia-Carolina area.

Previous Recommendations Reaffirmed

Marketing—In the general field of marketing, the oilseeds and peanut group reaffirmed recommendations made at its meeting last June for new work and listed several additional problems which should receive attention as soon as funds will permit. Recommendations for marketing research and service projects not already under way include the following:—

Improved storage practices and fumigation or insecticidal treatments to prevent damage to stored peanuts from insects; develop rapid and reliable methods for determining the moisture content of soybeans and flaxseed; evaluate existing and potential markets for edible vegetable oils including corn, cottonseed and soybean oils and their products and help in expanding market outlets for them; determine the most efficient processing and marketing practices for flax, peanuts, and peanut products, the cost of adopting better practices, and then assist processors and distributors in making improvements; obtain data on the amount and kind of peanut storage space available to farmers in order to improve marketing schedules and storage methods for this crop; evaluate the need for additional current information on supply, marketings, inventories, utilization and prices for oilseeds and fats and oils at different stages of processing and distribution; analyze the efficiency of various facilities and practices with regard to farm and commercial storage of flaxseed in an effort to help farmers do a better job of marketing and storing this commodity.

Soybean Marketing Study Urged

Study the marketing of soybeans in the main producing states with special reference to the effects of forward sales of soybean meal and oil; evaluate existing and potential markets for drying oils such as linseed, soybean and tung oils as a step toward expanding market outlets for them, study what effect changes in oil extraction methods (solvent, screw press, and so forth) might have upon the soybean oil crushing industry, market outlets, and returns to growers; ascertain consumer preferences for various cooking fats and oils and reasons for the preferences; determine how much cottonseed storage space is available and the most desirable methods for storing and handling it.

Austria to Buy

—Continued from page 3

than February 20 at 12 noon (Vienna time).

Offers are to be submitted in duplicate, one copy to end users indicated below and the other in sealed envelopes, bearing the inscription: — "Offerte Fuer Chemische Rohstoffe" and giving the corresponding authorization number, to the ERP Central Office, Section 4, Hofburg, Amalientrakt, Vienna I. It is not necessary to submit bids through Austrian importers.

Offers submitted after the specified deadlines or not submitted simultaneously to end user and the ERP central office will not be considered. Furthermore, only offers will be submitted when prices are in comformity with ECA regulation I, paragraph 201.21 and paragraph 201.22. Offers are to be quoted f.a.s. United States export port, and must be in accordance with the terms indicated below. Terms and specifications:—

Authorization No. 31-370-00-6223

Final date of contract April 30; delivery not later than August, 1950:—

Penicillin in bulk crystal, $10,000. Sodium-penicillin G, minimum 1600 units per mgr. Absolutely fresh merchandise accompanied by "Commission of Food and Drug" certificate indicating effectiveness and absence of toxic and pyrogene substances. Enduser: Biochemic-Kundl, Gruenentorgasse 30, Vienna IX.

Authorization No. 31-380-00-6224

Final contract date May, 1950; deliveries to start immediately upon award of sub-authorization:—

Thorium nitrate plus 1 percent cerium nitrate, $5,000. Enduser: Auergesellschaft, Hauffgasse 24, Vienna XI.

Rasorite, $15,000 (boron raw mineral) with samples, in jute or sixfold paper bags indicating packing in metric tons, f.a.s. U. S. exit port. Enduser: Borax Consolidated, Ltd., Frankenberggasse 12, Vienna IV.

Cerium chloride, 42 percent CE_2O_3, $40,000, with samples. Enduser: Treibacher Chemische Werke, Albertplatz 1, Vienna VIII.

Calcium bromide, technical, $4,000. Enduser: E. Tschapek, Thaliastrasse 102, Vienna XVI.

Acetone, chemically pure, no water content, $9,000. Enduser: Aga-Werke, Prinz Eugenstrasse 72, Vienna IV.

Maypon K, $4,000. Enduser: Factory Hard, Dr. Eberle, Roemerstrasse 9, Bregenz, Vorarlberg.

Molybdic acid, purest, precipitated, with minimum 66 percent Mo content (corresponding to 99.9 percent M_0O_3; Fe, 0.008 percent, maximum distillation residue 0.06 percent; free of Ni,Pb,As,Ca, and alkali, $10,000. Vibration weight minimum 150 ccm-100 grams, minimum, sample 250 grams. Enduser: Metalwerk Plansee, Wipplingerstrasse 25, Vienna I.

Tungstic acid, H_2WO_4 or WO_3, with impurities as follows:—Fe, under 0.05 percent; Mo, under 0.1 percent; distillation residue, SiO_2 plus CaO plus Al_2O_3 smaller than 0.05 percent; free of P, Cl, $10,000. Vibration weight, H_2WO_4 larger than 140 ccm 100 grams, minimum sample 1000 grams. Enduser: Same as preceding.

Ammonium paratungstate, crystallized; Fe, under 0.05 percent, Mo under 0.1 percent, distillation residue SiO_2 plus CaO plus Al_2O_3 smaller than 0.05 percent; free of P, Cu; N-content approximately 72 per cent, minimum 70 percent, $5,000. Enduser: Same as above.

Authorization No. 31-390-00-6225

Final contract date not later than May, 1950; deliveries to begin immediately after award of order:—

Soot, D. C. carbon black, $6,500, to "Importstelle der Lackindustrie," Laurenzerberg 1, Vienna I.

Superspectra, $3,500, same importer as above.

Carbon black, $2,000. Enduser: Koreska, Wattgasse 48, Vienna XVIII.

Emulphor DDT, $2,000. End-user: Kwizda, Dr. Karl Luegerring 6, Vienna I.

Brea, technical, $20,000. Enduser: Vereinigte Chemische Fabriken, Sebastian Kohlgasse 3-9, Vienna XXI.

Adipic acid, packed in fiber drums, $23,000. Enduser: Vianova, Johannesgasse 14/42, Vienna I.

Para-tertiary-butylphenol, quality corresponding to Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., preparation, packed in cloth bags or fiber drums, $2,500. Same enduser as above.

Bisphenol A, $500. Quality requirement and enduser same as above.

Paraphenylphenol, $500. Quality requirement and enduser same as above.

Melamine, pulverized C_3H_6/N_6, $5,000; 1-pound sample. Enduser: Vereinigte Chemische Fabriken, Sebastian Kohlgasse 3-9, Vienna XXI.

Maleic anhydride, packed in fiber drums, $8,500. Enduser: Vianova, Johannesgasse 14/42, Vienna I.

Pyridin, boilingpoint 140-145° C., colorless to slightly yellow, clear, fully soluble in water, $1,000. Enduser: Dr. Chwala, Zieglergass 61, Vienna VII.

Authorization No. 31-640-00-6215

Final contract date until the end of April, 1950; deliveries immediately upon award of sub-authorization:—

Synthetic cryolith, Na_3AlF_6, at least 85 percent content; SiO_2, 0.30 percent; Fe_2O_3, 0.15 percent; H_2O, 0.50 percent; SO_3, 0.50 percent, sulphur free, $30,000. Packed in sodium paper bags, f.a.s. U. S. West coast port. Enduser: Vereinigte Aluminiumwerke, Ranshofen Bei Braunau Am Inn.

Battery Lead Firms Held Antitrust Law Violators

Attorney General J. Howard McGrath has announced that a federal grand jury at Kansas City, Mo., has returned an indictment charging the Association of American Battery Manufacturers, a lead smelter, four storage battery manufacturers, fourteen scrap metal concerns, eight battery retailers and certain officers of the companies with violations of the Sherman antitrust act in the sale and distribution of used storage batteries and the lead salvaged from them.

At the same time, Mr. McGrath said, a civil antitrust action was filed by the Department of Justice against the association and companies to enjoin a continuation of the charged violations and to restore competitive conditions.

The smelter named in the indictment is the National Lead Company, New York, and Walter P. Carroll, vice-president, and the scrap metal concerns are:—Lead Disposal Company, Chicago, and Edward R. Hardy, president; MAW Metal Company, Chicago, and William I. Siegel, president; National Disposal, Inc., Canton, Ohio; Westside Battery Lead Company (Mass.), Cambridge; Westside Battery Lead Company (N. J.), Newark, and Abraham Goldberg, president; Jacob I. Malschick, Inc., Philadelphia, and Barney Talansky, president.

Southeast Lead Company, High Point, N. C.; Kansas Hide & Wool Company, Manhattan, Kan., and Jack Goldstein, president; Morris P. Kirk & Son, Inc., Los Angeles, and Paul Kirk, president; Morris Cohen, doing business as M. Cohen & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Harry Sloan, doing business as H. Sloan Disposal Company, Fort Worth, Tex.; Joseph Yaffee, doing business as Yaffee Iron & Metal Company, Muskogee, Okla.; Benjamin Yaffee, doing business as Yaffee Iron & Metal Company, Forth Smith, Ark., and William Yaffee, doing business as St. Paul Lead Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Export License Privileges Of Several Firms Rescinded

Export license privileges of several exporting firms in New York were rescinded for periods of two to four months by the Office of International Trade last week because of alleged illegal use of licenses covering the exportation of 500,000 pounds of caustic soda in 1948.

The OIT stated that the license had been illegally transferred from one firm to another and finally used to cover shipments to consignees and destinations not named on the license. The OIT denied licensing privileges as follows:—

Four months in the case of U. S. Inter-Trade Corporation and David Raphel; three months in the case of Novo-Plas Manufacturing Co., Inc., River Trading Co., Inc., Martin Ross and Alexander Ross; three months in the case of Traders Syndicate, Inc., and Emile Netter; and two months in the case of World-Over Export Trade Corporation and Stanley S. Hecht.

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